PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
**TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,**
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c. &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE
# Bombay Gazette.

NESTLÉ'S
CONDENSED
MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
"UNTOUCHED BY HAND."

No. 54,870.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1909. PRICE: ONE ANNA.


## SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing, 2-30 P.M. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6th Nov. | OCEANA | 16610 | ..... | ... |
| 13th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | CHINA | ... |
| 20th ,, | MALWA | 10,883 | ..... | ... |
| 27th ,, | SALSETTE | 16000 | MACEDONIA | 10,312 |
| 4th Dec. | PERSIA | 7951 | ..... | ... |
| 11th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOLDAVIA | 6500 |
| 18th ,, | EGYPT | 7912 | ..... | ... |
| 25th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 7105 |
| 1910 | | | | |
| 1st Jany. | HIMALAYA | 6898 | ..... | ... |
| 8th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MARMORA | 10009 |
| 15th ,, | ARABIA | 7903 | ..... | ... |
| 22nd ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOREA | 10010 |
| 29th ,, | DELHI | 8090 | ..... | ... |
| 5th Feb. | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOOLTEN | 9051 |
| 12th ,, | INDIA | 7911 | ..... | ... |
| 19th ,, | MANTUA | 11000 | ..... | ... |
| 26th ,, | CALEDONIA | 7558 | ..... | ... |
| 5th March. | SALSETTE | 6000 | CHINA | 7912 |
| 12th ,, | PERSIA | 7951 | ..... | ... |
| 19th ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MALWA | 10009 |
| 26th ,, | ARCADIA | 7000 | ..... | ... |
| 2nd April | EGYPT | 7912 | ..... | ... |
| 9th ,, | MAORDONIA | 10812 | ..... | ... |
| 16th ,, | ARABIA | 7903 | ..... | ... |
| 23rd ,, | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 9009 |
| 30th ,, | MANTUA | 11000 | ..... | ... |
| 7th May. | SALSETTE | 6000 | MARMORA | 10009 |
| 14th ,, | CALEDONIA | 7558 | ..... | ... |
| 21st ,, | PERSIA | 7951 | ..... | ... |

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at the place between 12-30 and 1 p. m., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

| | SINGLE | RETURN |
|---|---|---|
| To Marseilles | Rs. 495 or Rs. 594 | Rs. 743 or Rs. 891 |
| To London by sea | Rs. 543,, Rs. 627 | Rs. 792 ,, Rs. 940 |

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Bombay, 1909. | Leave Karachi 1909. |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) City of Athens | 5584 | Nov. 2 | Nov. 16 |
| A. Trafford Hall | 5321 | ,, 19 | Dec. 3 |
| (1) City of York | 7706 | ,, 23 | ,, 8 |
| (1) City of Glasgow | 6457 | Dec. 3 | ,, 18 |
| B. City of Madras | 4684 | ,, 18 | ,, 30 |
| | | 1910 | 1910 |
| (1) City of Manchester | 5584 | Jan. 14 | Jan. 29 |
| (1) City of Athens | ... | Feb. 8 | Feb. 18 |
| A. Trafford Hall | ... | Mar. 2 | ... |
| (1) City of York | ... | ,, 18 | Mar. 3 |
| 3 Sutton Hall | ... | Mar. 3 | ... |
| B City of Madrid | ... | ,, 18 | Mar. 30 |
| (1) City of Glasgow | ... | ,, 22 | Apr. 15 |
| (1) City of Calcutta | ... | Apr. 1 | ,, 17 |
| B City of Bombay | ... | ,, 8 | ,, 27 |
| (1) City of Manchester | ... | ,, 19 | May 7 |
| A. Trafford Hall | ... | ,, 22 | ,, 3 |
| 3 Walton Hall | ... | May 24 | ... |
| A. Trafford Hall | ... | ,, 26 | May 31 |
| (1) City of Karachi | ... | June 5 | June 15 |
| (1) City of Benares | ... | Sept. 12 | Oct. 4 |
| (1) City of York | ... | ,, 26 | ,, 18 |
| (1) City of Calcutta | ... | Oct. 17 | ,, 29 |
| (1) City of Glasgow | ... | ,, 18 | Nov. 5 |

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

REVISED PASSAGE RATES:

| From Bombay or Karachi | 1st Class. Surgeon and Stewardess. | | 2nd Class. only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. | | All steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Single Rs. | Return Rs. | Single Rs. | Return Rs. | Single Rs. | Return Rs. |
| To Suez | 413 | 627 | 319 | 463 | 247 | 357 |
| ,, Port Said | 446 | 677 | 352 | 512 | 280 | 402 |
| ,, Marseilles, Genoa or Naples | 578 | 935 | 423 | 649 | 495 | 770 |
| ,, Liverpool | 600 | 990 | 462 | 704 | 517 | 792 |
| ,, London overland via Genoa or Marseilles or return viâ Marseilles or Naples | 653 | *1135 | 489 | *809 | 570 | *900 |

*Return Journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038 Rs. 737, and Rs. 845, respectively.

The above rates include passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer between Bombay and Karachi.

Reduction to Families, Tea Planters, Railway Servants, Missionaries, Nuns, Sisters of Mercy, Hospital Nurses, and Theatrical Coys.

THE CITY LINE has lately been strengthened by the addition of several new and fast steamers having the latest requisites for the comfort and welfare of passengers.

ELECTRIC FANS FREE.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL VIA PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Bombay. | Leave Karachi. |
|---|---|---|---|
| C. City of Athens | 5600 | 2nd March | 18th February |
| A. Trafford Hall | 5321 | 22nd March | *19th March |
| C. City of York | 7705 | 6th April | ... |
| A. City of Vienna | 4672 | ... | 15th April |
| C. City of Glasgow | 6457 | ... | *2nd April |
| C. City of Calcutta | 7912 | 25th April | 7th May |
| C. City of Manchester | 5584 | ... | ... |
| A. Trafford Hall | 5321 | 24th May | 31st May |
| C. City of Karachi | 5557 | ... | 13th June |
| C. City of Benares | 6738 | ... | ... |

*Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabin (From 18th February to 15th June 1910.)

For Passage and further Particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Son's Agency.
( ,, Killick, Nixon & Co., Agents).
KARACHI.— ,, Forbes Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. Fine Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

## SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock c. 14 Shed.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Sailing Date. | Time. | Route viâ. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DUMRA | 1,695 | Thur. 4th Nov. | 9 a.m. | Mandvi |
| DHARA | 2,171 | Fri. 5th Nov. | 9 a. m. | Direct † |
| LINGA | 2,171 | Mon. 8th Nov. | 11 a.m. | P.D. & C.M.* |

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
* Porebunder, Dwarka and C. Mandvi.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, 32 Traveller, 4th Nov. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Dibbire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA" 2,510 tons, 32 Mariner, 8th Nov. calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LOODIANA," 3,263 tons, sailing on or about the 6th Nov.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, BOMBAY.

3rd November, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail on THURSDAY |
|---|---|---|---|
| SALAZIE | 4,147 | Magnan | 25th Nov. 1909 |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,373 | Barthes | 23rd Dec. ,, |
| AUSTRALIEN | 6,335 | Bigeler | 31st Jan. 1910 |
| CALEDONIEN | 4,130 | Kermen | 17th Feb. ,, |
| DUMBEA | 5,665 | Rebuffat | 17th Mar. ,, |
| ARMAND BEHIC | 6,336 | Guiconnet | 14th Apr. ,, |
| VILLE de la CIOTAT | 6,374 | Bardino | 12th May ,, |

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To Sail or Abount |
|---|---|---|---|
| AUSTRALIEN | 6,346 | Bigeler | 6th Nov. 1909, |
| CALEDONIEN | 4,130 | K | 29th Dec. ,, |

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Act. Agent.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES Booked without charge.

BERTHS Carefully Selected.

HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.

BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS Met on arrival.

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LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|
| BOHEMIA | 4,291 | G. Gilliebrand | 13th Nov. 1909 |
| KOERNER | 5,423 | A. Parenti | 1st Dec. 1909 |
| BREGENZ | 4,000 | A. de Petris | 13th ,, 1909 |
| AFRICA | 4,719 | G. Raicich | 1st Jan. 1910 |
| BOHEMIA | 4291 | G. Gilliebrand | 13th ,, ,, |

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN viâ COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer | Captain | Tons | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| PERSIA | B. Giurgevich | 5405 | 23rd Nov. 1909. |

PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail on. |
|---|---|---|---|
| KOERNER | 5423 | A. Parenti | 1st February. |
| BREGENZ | 4000 | A. de Petris | 16th ,, |
| AFRICA | 4720 | G. Raicich | 1st March |
| BOHEMIA | 4291 | G. Gilliebrand | 16th ,, |
| KOERNER | 5423 | A. Parenti | 1st April |
| BREGENZ | 4000 | A. de Petris | 16th ,, |
| AFRICA | 4720 | G. Raicich | 1st May |
| BOHEMIA | 4291 | G. Gilliebrand | 16th ,, |
| KOERNER | 5423 | A. Parenti | 1st June |

ORDINARY LINE viâ KARACHI.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| E. F. FERDINAND | 6046 | E. Nitsche | 29th January |
| PERSIA | 5395 | P. Giurgevich | 26th February |
| VORWAERTS | 6300 | B. Beduarz | 29th March |
| NIPPON | 6350 | E. Tacabocchia | 29th April |
| AUSTRIA | 7588 | B. Cobol | 29th May |

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Single Class to Trieste or Venice | Rs. 395 | to 500 * |
| Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back | ,, 577·8 | ,, 760 * |
| Single Class to London | ,, 488 | ,, 685 * |
| Single Class to London and back | ,, 767·8 | ,, 1020 * |

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Single Class to Trieste or Venice | Rs. 450 |
| Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back | ,, 675 |
| Single Class to London | ,, 545 to 585 * |
| Single Class to London and back | ,, 865 to 945 * |

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

For further information regarding passages apply to

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Agent Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co. Bombay.

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DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

| Steamer. | N.R. | Loading | Ports. |
|---|---|---|---|
| "Harlesden" | 3069 | November | Baltimore |
| "Haigh Hall" | 2724 | November | Philadelphia |

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

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COUTTS & CO., ARMY SHIPPING & PASSENGER AGENTS.

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PACKAGES of all kinds without limit to size, shape or weight received and forwarded cheaply and quickly to all parts of the World prepaid or charged forward by the "ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS."

Soldiers' private boxes forwarded by specially organised "SOLDIERS' EXPRESS SERVICE" with safety and economy.

Packages by both the above services delivered to the door of the addressee in England through Messrs. Carter Paterson & Co., Ld., Pickfords Ld., and Sutton & Co., for which firms we are Local Agents.

COUTTS & CO.,
HORNBY ROW,
Post Box 249,
BOMBAY.

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THE BANK OF INDIA, LP.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED | Rs. 1,00,00,000 |
| CAPITAL CALLED UP | ,, 50,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND | ,, 1,75,000 |

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SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
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RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Paid up Capital | $ 15,000,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Proprietors | $ 15,000,000 |
| Silver Reserve Fund | $ 15,250,000 |
| Gold Reserve Fund | £ 1,500,000 |

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY | HONGKONG | RANGOON |
| BANGKOK | KOBE | SAIGON |
| BATAVIA | LONDON | SAN FRANCISCO |
| BOMBAY | LYONS | SHANGHAI |
| CALCUTTA | MANILA | SINGAPORE |
| CANTON | NAGASAKI | SOURABAYA |
| COLOMBO | NEW YORK | TIENTSIN |
| FOOCHOW | PEKING | YOKOHAMA |
| HAMBURG | PENANG | YLOILO |
| HANKOW | | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

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FIXED DEPOSITS

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Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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Agent.

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ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS, FIFTY-TWO LAKHS

THE objects presented to all Europeans and Anglo-Indians by this Fund are much more suited to the wants of a husband and father than those presented by Insurance Companies securing capital sums payable at death.

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Large Stock of UNSET STONES FOR MATCHING.

WE DO YOUR REPAIRS ON THE SPOT.

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Merchants and Contractors,
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Importers of ITALIAN, FRENCH and GERMAN Oilmanstores, and Provisions from 1st Class Houses.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheese, always in stock throughout the year.

Pure Italian OLIVE OIL, 1st quality and Genuine from LUCCA.

Pure Italian Wine Vinegar unadulterated, MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and Soup Pastes the first House in India for quality and freshness as the supply we receive monthly.

WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS throughout the year.

Italian CHESTNUTS, MUSCATEL-RAISINS, and NAPLES' FIGS in Xmas season only.

Wines, Liqueurs, etc., from the First Houses of ITALY, FRANCE, and PORTUGAL.

GRIGNOLINO CLARET, Wine (genuine), at Rs. 10 per dozen bottles much in demand.

Price List on application free.

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ESTABLISHED 1809.

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Total Funds Exceed ... ... ... £18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

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NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
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THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID .....£26,800,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS .....£12,250,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

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Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

RESULTS FOR 1908.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| New Policies issued (net) | ...5,890 for | £. 1,319,377 |
| New Premiums (1908) | ... | ,, 81,349 |
| Annual Income | ... | ,, 1,406,762 |
| Assets | ... | ,, 10,038,723 |

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WORLD WIDE POLICIES.

Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances with or without Medical Examination.

Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & CO.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

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THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000.

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
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J. & R. TENNENT'S
PILSENER BEER,
The best Refresher in India.

Insist upon having the original Brand.

Refuse Substitutes.

To be had of all WINE DEALERS.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

OTB THE CHEAPEST Old PEG McTaggart WHISKY.
Rs. 29 per Doz. Blend

ONLY ONE TRIAL WILL SATISFY,

SOLE AGENTS:
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BOMBAY.
RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.
VICTORIA TERMINUS.
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.
HUMMUM ST. BOMBAY.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted For particulars apply to No. 889 care of the "Bombay Gazette."

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San Pellegrino Water is an organically pure table water, pleasantly fresh to the palate.

It is most efficacious in the cure of uric acid, gout, gravel and catarrh of the digestive tracts.

50,00,000 bottles were exported in 1908.

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|---|---|---|---|
| Case of 50 large bottles | ... | ... | Rs. 31-12 |
| 1 Dozen bottles | ... | ... | Rs. 8-8 |

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

PEARSE & CO.,

Apollo Street,
BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR.

LEADING CONFECTIONERS, CATERERS & BAKERS.

Breakfast, Tiffin, Dinner.
Dinner-a la-Carte.
Select Bill of Fare.
Best Wines and Spirits.

STEAM BAKERY, MARINE LANE.

BREAD BAKED TWICE A DAY.

Kiln-dried Flour, The Best Household Flour in 7 lb. tins.
Cabin and Crew Biscuits.
Prices on Application.

STANDING REPUTATION
OVER 37 YEARS.
UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit of Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases.
Chester 125° ,, ,,
Monkey 125° ,, ,,
Elephant in tins and bulk.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

## FOR SALE.

TWO PAPER-CUTTING MACHINES IN QUITE GOOD CONDITION.

TWO CUTTING MACHINES of well-known makers, Hugh and Kimber, are FOR SALE. Both are in very good condition. The Large one is 34 inches wide, and has 2 extra Knives. The Small one is 21 inches wide, and has with it 1 extra Knife. Both the Machines can be seen in working order, by applying sharp to the GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A SMART, RELIABLE BILL COLLECTOR, quick and ready in his work. Security of Rs. 2,000 required. For terms, etc., apply to the GENERAL MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

S. S. "CITY OF LONDON."

ARRIVED ON 2ND NOVEMBER, 1909.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognized. The Undersigned declines to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO., *Agents.*

Messrs. EDWARD BATES and SONS' AGENCY, Home Street, Bombay, 3rd November, 1909.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "BOHEMIA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons claiming against the estate of SHAH GANGADAS RANGILDAS, late of Bombay, Bania Hindu inhabitant, who died at Bombay aforesaid, on the 7th day of December, 1908, and Probate of whose last will and Testament throughout the whole of British India was granted on the 19th day of October, 1909, to Messrs. Mathuradas Vassanji Khimji and Narotamdas Thakoredas, two of the Executors of the said Will of the deceased, are hereby required to send in their claims to the office of Messrs. BHAI SHANKER KANGA and GIRDHARLAL, Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, or of Messrs. MEHTA and DALPATRAM, at 121, Medows Street, Fort, within one Calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time, the said Executors will dispose of the assets in accordance with the provisions of the said Will having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the estate of the deceased or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said executors.—Dated this 3rd day of November, 1909.

MEHTA AND DALPATRAM,
Attorneys for Mr. Narotamdas Thakoredas, one of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of the deceased Gangadas Rangildas.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST WAREHOUSES.

NOTICE.

REFERRING to para. 3B of the Bombay Port Trust Warehouse Bye-laws, it is hereby notified that Prince's Dock Warehouse No. 10 (known as Ralli's Warehouse) is, until further notice, set apart exclusively for Piece-goods, Yarns and other Textile fabrics (excluding Gunnies and Hessians) in original Bales and Cases and Metals.

By Order of the Trustees,

A. PANTON,
Traffic Manager, Port Trust Bunders.

Bombay, 30th October, 1909.

NOTICE.

WANTED a First Class MARINE (Board of Trade certificated) ENGINEER, as Dredge Master, on Rs. 300 per mensem, rising by annual increments of Rs. 10, to Rs. 400 per mensem, for approved service on the Temporary Establishment, conditions one month's notice on either side.

The duties to be performed are the dredging in the river Indus or canal mouths in any part of Sind at any time of the year. When not on dredging work the dredge master will be required to duty under the Assistant Engineer at Kotri in connection with repairs to the Indus River Commission's steamers, docking and undocking vessels, etc.

To stand the exposure while dredging and the hot weather in Sind it is necessary that the applicant shall be of robust constitution and sober habits. Limit age of 35 years.

He must also be capable of managing the Mechanics, stokers, and crew under his command.

Preference will be given to those with previous experience of sand pump dredging.

Applications stating age, with copies of certificates of previous service should reach the Undersigned, not later than the 1st December, 1909, at Karachi (Sind).

H. F. BEALE,
Superintending Engineer,
Indus River Commission.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 238 OF 1903.

JAMNAVAHOO, widow ... ... *Plaintiff.*

*vs.*

1. JIVAVAHOO, widow ...
2. SAKERVAHOO, widow ...
3. LAXMIVAHOO, widow ... } *Defendants.*
4. DEWJI DAMODAR LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI ...

PURSUANT to the Consent Decretal Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, made in the above Suit and bearing date the seventh day of September, 1909, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the late Damodar Lakhmidas Khimji, deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 22nd day of June, 1907, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language, in my Office, within one calender month from the date hereof and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses, the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said order. Each claim must be accompanied by a Court fee Stamp of Rupee One for filing the same.—Dated this 29th day of October, 1909.

A. M. KAJIJI,
Ag. Commissioner.

WANTED.

WANTED a qualified survey NIMTANDAR, with thorough knowledge of classifications of lands and assessment work. Pay Rs. 75, rising to Rs. 100 by five annual instalments. Horse allowance Rs. 15. Applications, with testimonials, stating age, caste and details of previous service, should reach the office of the Revenue Commissioner, Bhavnagar State, before 20th November, 1909.

Bhavnagar, 23rd October, 1909.

## AMUSEMENTS.

THE

## EXCELSIOR CINEMOTOGRAPH.

OPENS NIGHTLY.

THE
PREMIER ENTERTAINMENT
OF BOMBAY.
THE LATEST CATCH-PHRASE,

"SEE YOU AT THE EXCELSIOR."

PICTURES TO AMUSE YOU.
PICTURES TO INSTRUCT YOU.

THE EVENTS OF THE WORLD
Placed before you nightly.

In our opening programme we are showing Latham's second attempt to fly the Channel. View of Bombay taken specially for the Excelsior. Come and see yourself.

A place to spend a pleasant hour after dinner in the dainty al-fresco gardens together with delightful music by a popular band.

OUR PICTURES
are absolutely
FREE FROM FICKERING.
THOUSANDS OF FEET OF
NEW FILMS.

THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY,
7 to 8. 8-30 to 9-30. 10 to 11 P. M.
SATURDAY, SPECIAL LATE SHOW.
11-15 to 12-15 P.M.

SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT
THE "EXCELSIOR" BAND,
late of "Green's" Restaurant.
ADMISSION AS USUAL.
NOTE OUR NEW LOCATION,
Next to Municipal Buildings, Bori Bunder.

## SKATING RINK.

OPENING SESSION,
SATURDAY, NOV. 6TH,
At 9-30 P. M.

## *Bombay Gazette* SPECIAL CHRISTMAS NUMBER

*To be issued in December.*

Among the many features of this publication will be the following

**ORIGINAL STORIES:**

AFTER MANY YEARS,
By G. R. Sims.

THE GUEST AT THE INN,
By David Lyall.

MR. TOVEY'S CHRISTMAS EVE,
By Tom Gallon.

NORTH FOR CHRISTMAS,
By John Strange Winter.

CHRISTMAS IN MANY LANDS,
By William Le Queux.

THREE AND A CHRISTMAS TREE,
By Justin McCarthy.

ON EARTH PEACE,
By the Queen of Roumania.

COLONEL BAIGENT,
By Q.

THE WANDERER,
By Dorothea Deakin.

THE GREY LADY OF LAKESIDE,
By E. Everett Green.

The Number will contain many Illustrations and the following Special Attractions :—

Louis Wain's Cat Pictures.

Chuckles in Chalk by Percy French.

Christmas Conundrums,

Cookery and Dont's.

Edgar Lander's Humorous Sketches.

George Robey on Pantomimes.

New Puzzles.

*N.B.*—A number of pages will be reserved for advertisements. Applications for space should be sent early to the Manager,

*BOMBAY GAZETTE.*

FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty upper-storied HOUSE, at Bangalore, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 536, care of the Bombay Gazette.

## "SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10; Single Copy, Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW OR OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED by Supervisor with experience in P. W. D. and Railways. Apply to W. G., care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¼d. to 1s. 4 23/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 1. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE, A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose boxes arranged and built in the English style located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted, For particulars apply to No 553, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstall on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office—Price 8 annas.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2 Green Street, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Re. 1 must be paid in advance.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage. One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Break fast As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c, printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James' Douglas, Rs. 5, Apply Box No. 408, c/o, Bombay Gazette" Office

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 15A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10, Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED.—ENGLISH NURSE. Apply with Testimonials and salary required to Mrs. HUME, Satara.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS? with LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years. Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy-going Machine'—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad, Deccan.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Rd., AGENTS for the world-known "Blüthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

## ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

6,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

## BANKS.

### COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

### THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, Hummum St., BOMBAY.
BRANCHES :
MUMBADEVI,
AHMEDABAD.

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director

### THE ORIENT BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

*Opened for Business in 1907.*

CAPITAL :—Fully Subscribed...Rs. 5,00,000
HEAD OFFICE :—LAHORE.
BRANCHES :—Bombay and Lyallpur.
LONDON Bankers :—Parrs Banks Ltd.
AGENCIES :—London, Constantinople, Cairo and in all the Principal towns in India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened free of charge and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for long and short periods at rates varying from 3 to 6 per cent. per annum, according to the length of the period for which money may be deposited. Currency Notes of any circle and cheques on any town in India are received free of charge in this account.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 10, and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum, except at Bombay where it is 4 per cent. per annum.

ADVANCES made on approved securities.

RULES of Business may be had on application at the Head Office or at any of the Branch Offices.

AHMAD HASSAN,
Barrister-at-Law,
Managing Director.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 750,000

HEAD OFFICE :
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.
BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Cawnpore | Newera-Eliya, |
| Bombay, | Tuticorin, | Aden (Camp.) |
| Madras, | Chittagong, | Aden, (Steamer Point) |
| Karachi, | Rangoon, | Zanzibar, |
| Lahore | Mandalay, | Mombasa, |
| Amritsar, | Colombo, | Nairobi, |
| Delhi, | Kandy, | Entebbe. |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL .....£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200 600

HEAD OFFICE :
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hamburg | Medan Deli (Sumatra) | Hongkong |
| Bombay | Singapore | Foochow |
| Karachi | Klang (F. M. States) | Saigon |
| Calcutta | Kwala Lumpor (Do.) | Shanghai |
| Madras | Bangkok | Tientsin |
| Rangoon | Batavia | Hankow |
| Colombo | Sourabaya | Yokohama |
| Penang | Manilla | Kobe |
| Thaiping (Perak) | Cebu (Philippines) | New York |
| Ipoh (Perak), | | |

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34. J. GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

## REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES. BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK, REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

## GARLICK & Co.

SOLE AGENTS FOR SHANKS & CO.

LARGE STOCKS: CLOSETS, BASINS,

SINKS, URINALS, FLUSHING TANKS, ETC.

JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

## EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

*Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from*

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 3.

THE Bombay Gazette

## EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3¼d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

*SECOND EDITION.*

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

## FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily for 1 week.—Six insertions, Re. 1 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.

Thrice a week.—Three insertions. Re. 1-8 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.

Twice a week.—Two insertions. Re. 1-12 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.

Once only.—Rs. 2 per inch of 8 lines.

3,500' OF TRAM LINE, also some SWITCHES and WAGONS, Suitable for Contractors, Mills, Brickworks, Apply to Box No. 2613, care of this Paper.

FOR SALE.

8 H. P DE DION. 4 seated body. Cape, Hood, Lamps, Tools. Excellent reliable car in perfect running order. Price Rs. 2,000. Sold as owner going home shortly.

Further particulars apply H. R. HUME, District Superintendent of Police, Satara.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on Hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

## BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital..... Rs. 25,00,000
Paid up Capital..... „ 17,50,000
Reserve Fund..... „ 3,50,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ltd., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ltd.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India.

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES :—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows :—For 1 year at 5 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STERNADE,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1909.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP .....Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... „ 16,900,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Antung-Hsien | Liaoyang | Dyedan Port |
| Changchung | Lyons | Arthur |
| Dairen (Dairy) | Fengtien Mukden | Peking |
| Hankow | Nagasaki | San Francisco |
| Honolulu | Newchwang | Shanghai |
| Hongkong | New York | Sheliing |
| Kobe | Osaka | Tientsin |
| London | | Tokyo |

LONDON BANKERS :—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank; Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

## MOTOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements in this Column, not exceeding one inch, will be inserted on payment of Re. 1 per insertion. "Pro rata" for extra space occupied. Replies will be sent to all Advertisers Free.

## THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.

Begs to inform the Public that they have the following SECOND-HAND CARS FOR SALE :—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| DE DION.—6 H.P., 3 seats... ... ... | 1,000 |
| Do. —9 H.P., 4 seats ... ... ... | 2,000 |
| WOLSELEY.—8 H.P., 4 seats ... ... | 1,700 |
| Do. —12-14 H.P., 7 seats... | For offers. |
| ORLEANS.—15 H.P., 5 seats ... ... | 3,400 |
| HORBICK.—14-16 H.P., 4 seats ... ... | 3,500 |
| PANHARD.—15 H.P., 5 seats ... ... | 3,400 |
| BIANCHI.—25-30 H.P., 5 seats ... ... | 5,000 |
| De. DION.—9 H.P., 4 seats... ... ... | 2,100 |
| REO—18 H.P., 5 seats ... ... | For offers. |
| BEAUFORT—8 H.P., 3 seats ... ... | 2,100 |

All above Cars complete with hood, lamps, etc.

WANTED Two Small Run-about Cars.

They will also undertake REPAIRS to any type of Cars, and have fitted up a workshop with the best modern Machinery for that purpose.

Training of men as chauffeurs a speciality.

CARS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

THE GENERAL ENGINEERING CO.,
1 BRITISH HOTEL LANE, APOLLO STREET
(Opposite Lipton's).

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

# COMMERCIAL NEWS.

## LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 2ND NOV. 09.] [BOMBAY, 3RD NOV. 09.

### FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Plus. | Minus |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2½ per cent. Consols... ... | 83 7/8 | unchgd | |
| 3 do. Rentes ... ... | 99 | 1/4 | |
| 2½ do. Sterling Loan ... | 97 1/2 | unchgd | |
| 3½ do. Govt Securities.... | 62 7/8 | unchgd | |
| *Bar Silver in London | 23 1/4 | 1/8 | |
| do. do. 2 months' hence | 23 3/8 | 1/8 | |
| Silver in New York ... ... | ...... | ... | ... |
| Exchange on London at Paris... | 25·22 | | 1/2 |
| do. do. do. Berlin.... | 20·47 1/2 | | 1/2 |
| do. do. do. New York. | ...... | ... | ... |
| Discount Bank of England Rate. | 5 | Since 21st Oct. | |
| do Short London Bills 3 months' sight. | 4 1/2 | | 1/8 |
| do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight... | 4 1/8 | unchgd | |
| do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills... | 5 1/8 | unchgd | |
| do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ... | 5 1/4 | unchgd | |
| Interest Day-to-day Loans ... | 4 5/8 | | 1/8 |
| do. 7-day Market Loans... | 4 7/8 | unchgd | |
| Bar Gold (per oz.)............ | 77/9 | unchgd | |

Amount Paid into the Bank of England.......................... £125,000
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). 1s. 3 7-8d. unchgd.
*Closing Tone of Silver—Weak.
Bills on Calcutta Rs. 4,90,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.
Bills on Bombay, Rs. 5,00,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

### COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—
Spots ... ... ... ... Quiet.
Futures ... ... ... ... Firm.
East Indian ... ... ... Quiet.
Manchester ... ... ... Firm.
Total Sales ... ... ... 5,000*
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... ...
Imports ... ... ... ... 35,000
Mid-Americans ... ... 7·94+05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 11 15-16+1-8
*Called 1,000

**Future Delivery Prices :—**

| Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7·79 | 7·79 | 7·81 | 7·84 |
| +21 | +21 | +22 | +23 |

| Mar.-Apl. | Apl.-May | May-June | June-July | July-Aug. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7·86 | 7·87 | 7·89 | 7·89 | 7·88 |
| +24 | +24 | +25 | +26 | +26 |

**New York :—**
Receipts at U. S. Ports ... ... 83,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ... ... 124,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ... ... 29,000 "
Do to Continent ... ... 27,000 "
Spot Cotton—
Futures—Month of Dec. } New York markets closed to-day.
Do. do. March

**New Orleans :—**
Spot Cotton—14 11-16+1-4
Futures—Month of Dec. 14·99+29
Do. do. Mar. 15·37+35
Closing Tone of Spot—Firm.

### ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach ... ... ... d. 7 6-32
F. G. Broach ... ... ... d. 7 1-32
Good Broach ... ... ... d. 6 28-32
Fine Bhownagger ... ... d. 6 8-32
F. G. Bhownagger ... ... d. 6 4-32
Good Bhownagger ... ... d. 6
Fine Oomras ... ... ... d. 6 16-32
F. G. Oomras ... ... ... d. 6 6-32
Good Oomras ... ... ... d. 6 2-32
Good M. G. Oomras ... ... d. 6 2-32
Fine M. G. Oomras ... ... d. 6 10-32
Fine Bengals ... ... ... d. 5 24-32
F. G. Bengals... ... ... d. 5 20-32
Good Bengals... ... ... d. 5 16-32
Fine M. G. Bhownagger ... d. 6 8-32
Good Khandeish ... ... d. 5 22-32
F. G. Khandeish ... ... d. 6
F. C. F. Finnevelly—C. I. F.—Liverpool ... ... d. 6 14-32

### WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C.I.F.—39 3-4—Nov.-Dec.—London—Value.
Tone of Wheat.—Quiet.

### SEEDS.

**Rapeseed :—**
Yellow Gujrat, per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship—45 3-4—Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship—45 Nov.-Dec.—Dunkirk—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore—42 1-2—Nov.-Dec—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.

**Linseed :—**
Bombay, per 416lbs., ex-ship—50—Nov.-Dec.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed.—Easier.
Linseed Argentine La Plata 53 3-4—Nov.-Dec.—H.A. AD.—Nominal.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

**SUGAR :—**
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 14s. 4 1-2d.
Months of Shipment—Nov.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar.—Quiet.

**Rubber :—**
Para Rubber—3s. 11d.—Nominal.

**Metals :—**
Copper Braziers ... ... ... £67 1-2
Yellow Metal ... ... ... 6d.

**Arrivals :—**
"Olympia."

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [3RD NOV. 1909.

### IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Value. | From | Importer. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | |
| 1 Box Sovs ...... | 75,000 | Durban | Mercantile Bank |
| 2 Bundles Rupees | 2,950 | Bunder Abass | H. E. H. Almas |
| 1 Case Rupees ... | 5,600 | London | Thos. Cook & Son |
| 1 Case Sovs ...... | 3,810 } | | |
| Silver Dollars | 617 } | Jeddah | M. S. A. K. Habibonia |
| Rupees ......... | 435 } | | |

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 1st November, 1909.

| By | Bars. | Ounces. |
|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway...... | 59 | 68,934 |
| B. B. & C. I. Railway | 56 | 67,083 |

### FINANCIAL.

**Bank Rates :—**
Bank of England... 5 per cent, from 21st Oct.
Bank of Bengal ... 4 per cent, " 30th Sept.
Bank of Bombay... 3 per cent. " 15th July.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent. " 20th July.

**Money :—**
The market is very easy and probably only 2 per cent. can be got for deposits fixed for two months.

**Exchange :—**
The market opened unchanged at 1s. 4d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-32d. on demand, and 1s. 4 9-32d. to 5-16d. for 3 months' sight Credits. There are not many private bills offering but most Banks are unwilling to buy unless at full rates. The enquiry for remittance is trifling and the future depends a good deal on how Council bills are allotted to-day. The Council's readiness to sell extras during the past week at 1s. 4 1-32d. has operated against the Banks advancing their ready selling rates. Far Eastern quotations are steady.

We quote :—
T. T. on London ... 1s. 4d.
Demand Draft ... 1s. 4d. 1-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight ... 1s. 4 9-32d. to 5-16d.
Do 6 months' sight ... 1s. 4 7-16d. to 15-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—Francs 171
Do 3 months' sight—Marks 139 1-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight... 127 1-2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ... 151
Shanghai—30 days' sight ... 170 1-2

**Government Paper :—**
At opening to-day the quotations were 94 5-16 for cash and 94 1-8 for the settlement. Business has been on small lines but in the early part of the day there were some buyers in the market and quotations advanced to 94 3-8 ready and 94 3-16 for the settlement, these rates being maintained at the close. Calcutta market is steady at 94 7-16 ready and 94 5-16 for settlement in a month.

We quote :—
Cash ... ... Rs. 94-8
1st Settlement ... ... " 94-3

**Bullion :—**
On Tuesday the price of Bar Silver in London advanced 1 8 to 23 1-4 ready and 23 5-8 for delivery forward in a month. New York was closed. The local market opened steady at 58 5-16 ex duty for cash and closes unchanged. The forward market is also steady as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 2 | 6 |
| Australian Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 1 | 6 |
| Bombay Bar Gold ... ... ... | 24 | 0 | 0 |
| English Shield Sovereigns ... ... | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| English Dragon Sovereigns ... ... | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Silver ex Duty—Ready ... ... | 58 | 5 | 0 |
| Ditto 1st Settlement ... ... | 58 | 8 | 0 |
| Ditto 2nd Settlement ... ... | 58 | 11 | 0 |

### COTTON.

**Market Report :—**
The continued upward movement in the Home markets caused a sharp rise on opening this morning and rates were quoted about Rs. 4 above yesterday's closing prices. There was a fair enquiry, particularly for good Broach. Rates fluctuated slightly during the day and a good business was put through one way and another. At the close the market is easier at the quotations given below.
For ready cotton there has been a fair enquiry and prices are firmer.

| QUOTATIONS :— | Rs. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine M. G. Broach ... | ...309 | Mar. 1910. |
| Good M. G. Broach ... | ...295 | " " |
| Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ... | ...273 | Jan. 1910. |
| Fine M. G. Damanganum-Pulgaon | 264 | " " |
| Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ... | ...258 | " " |
| Fine M. G. Amraoti ... | ...258 | " " |
| Fine M. G. Mattia ... | ...247 | " " |
| F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... | ...237 | " " |
| Fine M. G. Khandeish ... | ...247 | " " |
| Fine M. G. Bengals ... | ...287 | " " |
| Fine M. G. Bengals ... | ...289 | Dec. 1909. |
| Fine M. G. Bengals ... | ...246 | Nov. 1909. |
| F. G. H. G. Bengals ... | ...215 | Jan. 1910. |
| Good Westerns — | ...275 | Apl-May " |
| Good Saw Ginned Dharwar | ...286 | " " |

**Liverpool Opener :—**
Opening Tone ... ... ... Quiet but steady.
Estimated Sales ... ... ... 7,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... ... 6,000 "

**Future Delivery Prices :—**

| Nov.-Dec. | Dec.-Jan. | Jan.-Feb. | Feb.-Mar. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7·77 | 7·77 | 7·79 | 7·81 |
| —02 | —02 | —02 | —03 |

| Mar.-Apl. | Apl.-May. | May.-June. | June.-July. | July.-Aug |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7·84 | 7·84 | 7·87 | 7·86 | 7·86 |
| —02 | —03 | —02 | —03 | —02 |

### SEEDS AND WHEAT.

**Linseed :—**
The market is firm with a fair demand, and we quote :—
Ready ... ... ... Rs. 10 4 0 R.T.
April-May ... ... " 9 3 0 R.T.

**RAPESEED :—**
The market is firm with business doing at our quotation as under :—
Ready Brown Cawnpore ...Rs. 6 14 0 R. T.
Ready Yellow " ... " 7 4 0
Ready Yellow Gujarat ... " 7 6 0
Brown Delhi, Apl.-May ... " 7 8 0 R. T.

**GINGELLYSEED :—**
Bold White 85 p.c. ... ... Rs. 44 0 0
White Khandeish ... ... " 46 8 0
Black Kutni ... ... ... " 39 8 0
Red Khandwa... ... ... " 42 0 0
Tone—Easier.

**Poppyseed :—**
November ... ... ... Rs. 9 11 0 R. T.
Tone—Firm.

**Castorseed :—**
Ready ... ... ... Rs. 33 8 0
November ... ... " 6 13 0 R. T.
Apl.-May ... ... " 6 9 0 "
Tone—Firm.

**Cottonseed :—**
Dec.-Jan. ... ... ... " 22 8 0
Tone—Quiet but Steady.

**GROUNDNUTS :—**
Jan.-Feb. ... ... ... Rs. 39 8 0
Tone—Firm.

**Mowraseed :—**
November ... ... ... Rs. 6 6 0
Tone—Firm.

**WHEAT :—**
The market is steady with a moderate demand.
We quote :—
White Delhi, November .... Rs. 5 14 0 R. T.
White Delhi, April-May ... " 5 7 0

YARNS.
The market is firm. Business is reported in 12's at 6 annas for forward delivery.

## THE SHARE MARKET.

**Banks :—**
Bombay ... ... ... ... 1,490
India ... ... ... ... 69
Indian Specie ... ... ... 55
Bombay Merchants' Bank ... 11

**Mills :—**
David ... ... ... — 415
Kohinoor ... ... ... ... 727 1-2
Manockji Petit ... ... ... 3,382 1-2
Swan Mills ... ... ... 235

**Presses :—**
Indian Cotton ... ... ... 140
New Berar ... ... ... 560

**Miscellaneous :—**
Bamankua Manganese ... ... 10
Bombay E. S. & T. O. Ord. Preference. 152 1-2
Colaba Land and Mill ... ... 1,140
Delhi Flour Mill... ... ... 130
Treacher & Co ... ... ... 560

**Railways :—**
Ahmedabad-Prantej ... ... 660
Tapti-Valley ... ... ... 435

### RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton ... ... ... 12,645 bales.
Wheat ... ... ... 7,417 cwts.
Linseed ... ... ... 7,236 "
Rapeseed ... ... ... 688 "
Gingellyseed ... ... ... 25,780 "
Poppyseed... ... ... 131 "
Groundnuts ... ... ... 630 "
Castorseed ... ... ... 6,012 "
Rice ... ... ... 7,701 "
Myrabollams ... ... ... 279
Cottonseed... ... ... 19,883 "
Mowraseed... ... ... 1,726 "
Gram ... ... ... 2,212 "
Joowar ... ... ... 266 "
Maize ... ... ... 3,399 "

## London Quotations.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by special cablegram, dated London, 3rd November :—

| Mines. | Share. | Paidup | Buyers. | Sellers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Anantapur Gold... | £1 | 0s. | £0 12 0 | £0 13 3 |
| Balaghat (Ord) ... | £1 | 7s. 6d. | £0 5 6 | £0 6 9 |
| Balaghat (Pref) ... | £10 | ... | £0 8 3 | £0 9 6 |
| Champion Reefs... | 2s. 6d. | 2s. 6d. | £0 8 3 | £0 9 6 |
| Hosur Gold ......... | £1 | 15s. 4d | Nil | £0 0 3 |
| Dec. G. F. Dev ...... | £1 | 5s. 0d. | Nil | £0 0 8 |
| Dhar. Gold Mines. | £1 | £1 | £0 0 3 | £0 0 9 |
| Dharwar Reefs ... | £1 | £1 | £0 10 6 | £0 0 9 |
| G. F. Mysore ...... | £1 | £1 | £0 2 3 | £0 3 6 |
| Glenrock, Ind...... | 10s. | 9s. 9d. | Nil | Nil |
| G. F. Dharwar ... | £1 | £1 | £0 2 3 | £0 3 6 |
| Hutti ............... | £1 | £1 | £0 13 9 | £0 16 3 |
| Hyderabad Dec ... | £2 | £3 | £2 2 6 | £2 7 6 |
| Kempinkte New... | 5s. | 5s. | £0 0 4 | £0 0 7½ |
| Mysore Gold ...... | 10s. | 10s. | £5 9 0 | £5 12 3 |
| Mysore Reef Ord.. | £1 | £1 | £0 0 3 | £0 0 7½ |
| Mysore West ...... | £1 | 19s. | £0 0 9 | £0 1 6 |
| Mysore Wynaad... | £1 | 19s. | £0 0 6 | £0 1 0 |
| N Anantapur ...... | | | £0 12 0 | £0 13 3 |
| Nundydroog ...... | 10s. | 10s. | £1 8 6 | £1 10 9 |
| Ooregum (Ord) ... | 10s. | 10s. | £1 1 0 | £1 3 3 |
| Ooregum (Pref) ... | 10s. | 10s. | £1 10 0 | £1 11 3 |
| Burma Ruby Ms... | £1 | 12s. | £0 7 0 | £0 8 0 |
| Burma Oil(Ord)... | | | £4 10 0 | £4 15 0 |
| Sangli Mines Ld... | £1 | 1s. | Nil | Nil |
| D N Mysore Mang. | £1 | £1 | Nil | Nil |
| New Shimoga G.F. | | 19s. 6d | £0 0 3 | Nil |

# DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MAWSON—October 23, at Darbhanga, Behar, the wife of Owen Mawson, Indian Police, of a son.
NASH—October 31, at Cawnpore, the wife of Whitwell T. Nash, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

OSBORNE—COLE—October 20, at St. Thomas's Church, Howrah, by the Revd. R. C. Ridsdale, Edwin William, 2nd son of the late Samuel John Osborne, to Katherine Maud, youngest daughter of Agustus Cole, of Harringay, N. London, England.

DEATH.

BEATSON—October 26, (suddenly) Eva, the beloved wife of Gordon Beatson, of Samanbagh, Sylhet, and daughter of the late Major-General Drummond, R E.

**H. T. BINKS,**
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 40m.; Sun sets, 6h. 5m.; High water, 4-9m, 4-3a; Low water, 10-51m, 9-45a.
Excelsior Cinematograph, next to Municipal Buildings, Bori Bunder.

Maxim : "Depend not on fortune but conduct."

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, November 5.—Bombay University Senate. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana "Dance," Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. Excelsior Cinematograph, next to Municipal Buildings, Bori Bunder. Sun rises, 6h. 40m.; Sun sets, 6h. 4m.; High water, 5-22m, 5-24a.; Low water, 0-29a, 11-22a.
Saturday, November 6.—Bombay Golf week. Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band, 116th Mahrattas, at 6 p. m. Bombay Gas Company, Open-air Dance at the Gas Works, Parel, 9-30. Sun rises 6h. 41m. Sun sets 6h. 4m.; High water, 6-48m. 7-26a.; Low water, 1-33a.
Sunday, November 7.—22nd Sunday after Trinity Sun rises 6h. 41m.; Sun sets 6h. 3m.; High water, 8-1m. 8-40a ; Low water, 1-3m. 2 22a.
Monday, November 8—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m. Sun rises 6h. 42m. Sun sets 6h. 3m. High water, 8-46m. 9-23a. Low water, 2-5m. 2-51a.
Tuesday, November 9.—Open-air Entertainment in the Byculla School Grounds 8-30 p. m. Sun rises 6h. 42m.; Sun sets 6h. 3m.; High water 8-46m.; 9-23a. Low water, 2-5m. 2-51a.
Wednesday, November 10.—Jam Shri Ranjitsingji S. and W. Co. ordinary general meeting, 3-40 p.m.

THE SEVA-SADAN.—A lecture of the series of general lectures on 'Ideals of a Sister of Mercy" will be delivered by Mrs. Venubai Namjoshi in Marathi on Saturday, at 4 p.m. (S. T.)

THE PRIVATE AND THE MILITARY SECRETARIES.—Government have sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 20,000 for the offices of the Military and Private Secretaries to His Excellency the Governor, to be built in the compound of Government House at Malabar Point.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During October the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 3,179. Among them the number of new admissions was 669 classified as follows :—Bhattias, 52; Vanias 112; Brahmins, 174, and; Lohanas, 50; other castes, 231. The average daily attendance was 101.

BOMBAY MEDICAL DEGREES.—At an adjourned meeting of the Senate of the University of Bombay, to be held on Friday next Mr. D. G. Padhjee will move as an amendment to the proposal already submitted by Major Street, that the following be added to it :—"Students who appear and fail at the First Examination in Medicine in 1909 or 1910, shall, on passing the Previous Examination in Arts, be entitled to appear at the First or the Preliminary Scientific Examination for the M.B.B.S. Degree without any further attendance at a medical course."

THE ENLARGED COUNCILS SCHEME.—The Government notification regarding the rules and regulations connected with the new scheme for the enlarged Councils is expected to be published on the 15th inst. The elections for the new Councils will then commence; and the new electorates have been advised as to the mode of election. The Mahomedan electorates have been asked to send into Government the results of the elections before the 17th December. The other electorates will be required to send in the results of their elections before the end of December. The newly elected Councillors will then meet for the first time.

AMERICAN TOURISTS IN BOMBAY.—The Hamburg American liner "Cleveland," which is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 14th instant, brings 600 American tourists who have started on a tour round the world. They have already visited Egypt and Europe. While in Bombay, they will stay at the Taj Mahal Hotel. Two hundred of them will leave for Agra the same day, and returning from Northern India on the 18th, will start for Calcutta. Another batch of them will leave for Calcutta after visiting all important places along the B. B. and C. I. line. Special railway carriages are being built for these travellers' use at the Parel workshops on behalf of the Tourists' Agency. The whole party will meet in Calcutta on the 27th instant, and after a stay of four days will proceed to Burma.

## POLICE RAMOSI ROBS A STRANGER.

About 6 o'clock on Monday evening a police sepoy doing duty at Gilder-street noticed a Maratha walking along the road with a wooden box on his head and going towards Jacob's Circle. On being questioned by the police as to the contents of the box the man gave evasive replies. The box was then searched, when in it was found concealed in a quantity of rice some money tied up in a piece of rag. After some hesitation the man made a statement which showed that his name was Krishna Gopal, and that he had served as a police ramosi at a bungalow at Warden-road for two months and a half. Krishna stated that whilst standing outside his employer's gate at 1 a.m. on Monday last he saw a Mahomedan going along the road with a copper-pot on his head, and stopped and questioned him. As the Mahomedan belonged to Northern India, Krishna could not understand what he said, when Arjoon Luxmon police ramosi No. 1142, doing duty at an adjoining bungalow, came up. As he also could not understand the Mahomedan, they both took him to a Punjabee lascar of the Royal Garrison Artillery doing duty at the Battery-gate. The lascar also could not understand the Mahomedan but said he was a Hajee. It has been alleged that the lascar suggested to the ramosis that they should search the stranger and stick to all he had. Rs. 173-14-0 were found on his person and this, it is said, they took and let the man go. Of this it is supposed Krishna got Rs. 65-12-0, the police ramosi received Rs. 57-0-0 and the copper pot, and the lascar got Rs. 51-2-0. The statement made by Krishna led to the arrest of the ramosi and the latter produced the pot and the money was recovered from his master's compound where he had buried it. The lascar was arrested at Colaba and Rs. 51-2-0 were found concealed in his box. The Hajee has not been found and a search is being made for him.

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

## HIGH COURT.

### MATHERAN TEST APPEALS.

### Judgment Reserved.

*Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.*

CURSETJI MANCHERJI BANAJI AND OTHERS VS. THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

For the Defendant-appellant: The Hon'ble The Advocate-General, instructed by the Government Pleader.
For the first Plaintiff and Respondent: The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. Setalwad, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia.
For the others: Mr. P. M. Mody, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia.
These were six appeals from the decisions of Mr. C. C. Dutt, joint Judge of Thana, who had in January 1907 passed decrees in favour of the plaintiffs in six different suits. The appeals were all tried together.
It appeared from the plaints that the plaintiffs had purchased certain pieces of ground and premises situated at Matheran and subsequently entered into an agreement with the defendant by which the defendant demised to the plaintiffs those pieces of ground and premises to hold those pieces and premises unto the plaintiffs for a term of 20 years, the plaintiffs having a preferential right to a further lease of the premises, and subject to the payment of the yearly rent by the said agreement reserved and the various conditions therein set out, one of the conditions being "the plaintiffs will build substantial bungalows as residence on the grounds hereby demised, such building to be commenced within one year and to be completed within two years or within such further period of time as the Collector in his discretion will think fit to grant in that behalf." After the commencement of the term the plaintiffs commenced with the building of bungalows on the plots demised to them and for the purposes thereof they used stones and earth dug from quarries from those plots with the previous permission in writing of the Superintendent of Matheran and erected and finished the bungalows at their own expense. After the completion of the bungalows the plaintiffs received bills bearing different dates from the Superintendent of Matheran purporting to be for fees leviable for earth and stones taken by them from those plots which stones and earth had been used by them for the building and repairing of those bungalows together with the outhouses attached to them and for making and repairing roads and approaches to those bungalows and for the erection of boundary pillars. The plaintiffs being advised that neither of the sums were legally due by them declined to pay and petitioned to Collector of Kolaba praying for the reversal of the order of the Superintendent of Matheran with the result that the petitions were dismissed by the Collector of Kolaba. The plaintiffs also petitioned the Commissioner of the Southern Division for the reversal of that order but those petitions were also rejected. The plaintiffs were thereafter called upon by the Superintendent to pay to him those bills in pursuance of the order of the Commissioner and the plaintiffs paid the bills under protest and without prejudice to their rights to recover the same back from him. The plaintiffs submitted that they were not liable for or bound to pay any of the sums demanded from him by the Superintendent. The plaintiffs also claimed that they were entitled to the use of stones and earth dug or quarried from the plots leased to them by the defendant for the purposes of all lawful buildings and erections thereon and repairs thereto and the making, repairs and maintenance of roads, gardens and approaches to those buildings without payment of any fees for the same. They also submitted that Government by reason of their previous act and conduct were now estopped from questioning the plaintiff's rights to excavate and use earth and stones from their leashhold plot without payment of any fees. They therefore prayed for a declaration that the plaintiffs had a right to use stones and earth taken from those plots for the purposes of all lawful buildings and erections thereon and repairs thereto and the making and the repairs and the maintenance of gardens, roads and approaches to the buildings without payment of any fees for the same and that the defendant was therefore estopped from questioning the plaintiffs' rights to excavate and use earth and stone from their leasehold plots without payment of any fees of charges for the same; that the defendant be ordered to refund to the plaintiffs the sums paid by them under protest with interest from the date of payment till repayment and that the defendant be ordered to pay the costs of their suits.
In his written statement the defendant stated that it was only the occupancy right that had been sold and purchased by the plaintiffs. He denied that the lease gave the plaintiffs the rights to dig and quarry earth and stones free of charge as alleged and claimed by the plaintiffs. He submitted that he was not estopped from questioning the alleged rights of the plaintiff to excavate and use earth and stones as alleged by them; that the action of the Superintendent of Matheran was legal and justified and therefore the plaintiffs were not entitled to claim refunds and that the suits were barred by limitation and he submitted that the suits should be dismissed with costs.
Mr. Dutt, in deciding those suits, had said that up to the end of 1892 lessees in Matheran exercised the rights claimed by the plaintiffs. For the purposes of this case the defendant did not say that any fees were charged such as were in the suits now before the Court. From the end of 1892 such fees had been charged and paid with or without protest. In one or two cases, such fees were refunded. The law points, said the learned Judge, were quite clear. Government were the owners of all minerals. In fact the plaintiffs did not claim to be the owners of earth and stone in the leasehold plots. So that unless Government had granted any concessions to the plaintiffs with regard to earth and stone, the plaintiffs' claim must be rejected. Lease No. 15 expressly conceded the plaintiffs the right to taking any earth and stone from his plot gratis. But if there were at any times any rules in force conceding anything to the plaintiffs, those leases must be considered subject to such rules and orders. In Matheran upto 1892 for a period of 30 years the tenants exercised the rights of taking earth and stones without paying any fees. The probable intention of Government was to popularize the hill station. They interfered in 1895 and introduced the condition in paragraph 2 (g) only when they found that the plaintiffs were spoiling the hill station by reckless quarrying. The plaintiffs, the learned Judge proceeded to say, were not entitled to the declaration, because the defendant is the owner of the earth and stones imbedded in the plots leased to them. Their rights in connection therewith were limited to the concessions made to them by the defendant and so long as the leases were in force the plaintiffs had the rights claimed and therefore they were entitled to the refund of the fees asked for. The plaintiffs having succeeded in the case all the costs were thrown by the learned Judge on the defendant.
Against this decision an appeal was admitted into the High Court and after hearing the arguments of counsel their Lordships reserved judgment.

## INSOLVENCY COURT.

*Before Mr. Justice Davar.*

RE C. J. DEMETRACOPULO.

Mr. Kapadia, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., asked for a month's extension of the provisional interim order and for time to file his schedule. His Lordship granted the application.

RE JIVA CHATOOR.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, moved for a rule to withdraw the petition for insolvency. His Lordship granted the rule and made it returnable in six weeks' time.

RE VIRJI WALJI.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chhotubhai, for an opposing creditor applied for leave to file grounds of opposition and asked for a postponement for three months. Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent opposed the application. His Lordship postponed the matter for a fortnight and ordered the opposing creditor to pay Rs. 30 to the insolvent as his costs of the day.

RE SAVALDAS SATTRANANDASS AND OTHERS.

Mr. Jinnah for the Bombay Co., opposing creditors, asked two months' time to serve a rule, obtained by him on a previous occasion, on two of the insolvents in Japan. Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, did not oppose. His Lordship granted a month's time on the application of Mr. Mankar. The insolvent was granted two months' extension of the interim order.

RE ARDESHIR PESTONJI NANAVATI.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained the usual interim order.

RE VIRJI WALJI.

Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Madhowji, Kamdar and Chhotubhai, for the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, opposing creditors, applied for an order for the examination of the insolvent and some other witnesses. His Lordship refused to grant the application, observing that no attempt was made to get all the necessary information.

RE AMILAL JADAVJI.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, asked for leave to amend the schedule and two months' extension of the interim order. His Lordship granted the application

RE KHIMUMAL KHOMUMAL.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, asked for and obtained two months' interim order.

RE VASUDEV GANPATRAO.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, asked for and obtained two months' extension of the interim order.

RE MATHURADASS HARIDASS.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, asked for and obtained leave to serve notices and a month's extension of the interim order.

RE MARTIN NEVEREIS.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, asked for and obtained leave to serve notices.

RE PERSHOTAMDASS JAMNADASS.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, asked for two months' interim order. Mr. Setalwad, for an opposing creditor, opposed the application. His Lordship granted provisional interim order till the next Court day.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents received their discharges:—Raoji Jotya; Ebrahim Adam Memon; Dadabhoy Hirjibhoy Driver; Bhagwandass Lakhmidass Vora; Devji Damji Thucker; Arthur Griffs; Gulam Hussein Allu Khoja; William Edwin Coursey; Sheikh Bahadur Sheikh Kamumia; Jagjivan Thakersey Sha; Charles Monteath Turner; and Mahomed Hussein Jan Mahomed.

# POLICE NEWS.

## PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

### ESPLANADE.

*Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate.*

RASHLY NAVIGATING HIS VESSEL.

Mr. J. M. Schneider, Inspector of Lights, Bombay Port Trust, charged one Hassan Nagar Mahomed, a tindal on board a native craft, with navigating his vessel in a rash and negligent manner without any lights. Mr. Schneider stated that he was going to the pilot schooner outside the harbour at midnight on Tuesday, when he observed the accused's vessel sailing about a hundred yards ahead. He could not make out in what direction the vessel was sailing as there was no light at all on board. He ascertained the direction in which the accused's vessel was going, by means for a pair of glasses, and gave order to his tindal to steer clear of her, otherwise there would have been a smash-up. He then boarded the accused's vessel and found that all the lights there on were out of order. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

The further hearing of the case was resumed in which Inspector Spiers charged Rustomji Pestonji Surti, a Parsi, with cheating Mrs. Noonan, an assistant in the "Fashionable Paris," Waterloo Mansions, by fraudulently inducing her to deliver to him Rs. 59. Evidence of arrest was recorded, and as the accused had a number of previous convictions against him, he was committed to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

ALLEGED THEFT.

Inspector Chaplin charged one Syed Ali, a Mahomedan, with stealing Rs. 14 from the pocket of one Akal Ali Subulla Munshi. The complainant Munshi stated that he had been to Patmoria Street to purchase a ticket to Jeddah, on Tuesday afternoon. While there he received certain information and on examining his pocket he found the Rs. 14 which he had with him, missing. The accused who was standing by was searched, when the money was found on his person. The accused pleaded not guilty, stating the money belonged to him. The further hearing was adjourned.

## HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURT.

### FORT.

*Before Messrs. Manmohandas Ramji (Chairman), J. A. D. McBain, and P. C. Chrystal.*

ILL-TREATING ANIMALS.

Their Worships disposed of 20 cases yesterday, many of which were against bullock-cart drivers whom the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals charged with ill-treating animals. Some of the bullocks were lame and emaciated and had sore necks. The majority of the accused were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of from Rs. 3 to Rs. 10. The animals were ordered to be sent to hospital.

### GIRGAON.

*Before Messrs. S. A. Nathan (Chairman), A. M. Kajiji and Rao Bahadur R. S. Jaykar.*

CAUSING OBSTRUCTION.

Their Worships disposed of 42 cases, the majority of which were against hawkers for exposing articles for sale so as to cause obstruction in a public street.

### DADAR.

*Before Messrs. M. M. Fakira (Chairman), and Dost Mahomed Pir Mahomed.*

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.

Their Worships disposed of a number of cases, some of which were against drunkards and persons of disorderly behaviour.

## CHARGE AGAINST A PLEADER.

Mr. Anupram Kirparam, Pleader and Municipal Councillor of Surat, was placed before Mr. Mead, District Magistrate of Surat on Tuesday last on a charge of breach of trust as a trustee in respect of certain jewellery worth about a lakh of rupees belonging to Nawab Mir Sadrudin Husseinkhan of Baroda. Mr. Kassonji appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Branson defended the accused.

It appears that the late Mir Gulam Babakhan, Khan Bahadur Mir Eltefat Hussein and Mr. Anupram Kirparam had been appointed executors of the will of the late Muhamadi Begum of Baroda. The complainant, who is the son-in law of the testatrix, instituted a suit against the executors on his behalf as well as on behalf of his minor sons in the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Surat praying for a share in the estate of the late Begum. In his plaint, the complainant had stated that the executors had taken charge of the late Begum's jewellery worth about Rs. 50,000 besides the immoveable properties.

The executors, in their written statement, stated that they had taken charge of only the immeveable properties in the Surat District. They denied having taken charge of jewellery.

Thereupon the complainant filed his information in the Court of the District Magistrate stating that he would be able to prove that the executors had taken charge of the jewellery by certain letters written by the executors, which were for the present in the possession of his witnesses.

The accused Mr. Kirparam was arrested by a warrant and was released on bail the same day.

The rule, calling upon the accused to show cause why the bail order should be set aside, will be argued to-day.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—" Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

## HIGH COURT.—NOV. 4.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)
For Judgment.

28-08 Khunderao L and M Tejpal Khetsey vs Vijbai widow and another Mulla and M Captain and V.

To speak to the Minutes of consent decree.

799 07 Madhawji K and C Devji Wagji and another Hunsraj Waghji and others Little and Co.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

834-07 Mehta and D Gumaji Bhawsji the firm vs Makanji Khoosalchand and others N M Cama Part heard.

For hearing on exceptions to Ag. Commissioner' Report.

648-08 Thakerdas and Co Dhunjibhoy Bomanji Cooverji vs Framji Jamshedji Balsara and another M B Chothia.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

194-08 Wadia G and Co Dinbai vs Framji Shapurji Ghandi and others Bicknell M and R Smitham B and Co Wadia G and Co.

Long Causes.

383-09 Jehangir and S Narshibhoy Dharamsey and others Yacoob Ebrahim Sayani Kanga and P.
374 09 Payne and Co Madhowji Virji vs Jesooklal Premji Mulla and M
376-09 Thakerdas and Co Bai Cooverbai widow vs Versey Raghowji and others Madhowji K and C Ardeshir H D and Co.
386-09 S B Mehta B Saduram a firm vs M Nensey Khairaj Dickshit D and S.
392-09 Tyabji D and Co R D Sethna vs The Nat Bank of I Ld and another Little and Co Captain and V
349-09 Tyabji D and Co R D Sethna vs Pitamber Dalcharam and others Captain and V Little and Co.
402-09 Kanga and P Alois Schweiger and Co vs Joosub Hoosein Abdulla and others Captain and V.
403-09 Ardeshir H D and Co A Shahabhoy vs Kaliandas Gopaldas Daphtary F and D
11-09 Edgelow G W and Co Abdulbhoy's Jamalbhoy Lalji a firm vs M Krishna W and Co Raghavaya B and N
257 09 Pestonji R K and Co Bruell and Co a firm vs Haji Sedick Haji Hoosein Thakerdas and Co
289-09 Jamshedji R and D Patel Bhilachandrasing the firm vs Devji Jevalbhoy and Co Maiubhoy J and M Motichand and D
403-09 Jamshedji R and D Rustomji Byramji Masoni vs The Univarsal Workshi Khunderao L and M

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BEAMAN.)
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

1055-08 Captain and V Shantaram Anant and Co vs Valabhdas Runchordas Hiralal and Co.
478-06 Mirza M and M Moosa Adam Patel vs Ismail Moosa and others Kanga and P Tyabji D and Co.
73-09 Bicknell M and R Shadashiv A Muranjan vs Sarasvatibai widow and others Jamshedji R and D Smitham B and Co.
657-09 Ardeshir H D and Co E E Grey and Co a firm vs B Jivabhoy M R Sayani.
910-07 Tyabji D and Co Mahomed Hoosein Cassam Nanji and others The Ali Mahomed Goolam and Husian Thaherdas and Co
156-09 Jamshedji R and D Tajbhandas Dwarkadas vs Varman Visvanth and another Mirza M and M.
219-09 Mulla and M Syed Mahomed Hakim Bin Syed Ismail vs Shaik Abdul Samadalli Wadia G and L.
213-09 Mulla and M Keshovji Devkaran vs Luxminarayen Baldevdas Jamshedji R and D.
206-09 Captain and V Nakhoda Mahomed Syed Rogay vs Mahomed Abdulla Nall Khanday and others F P Pavri.
446-09 Mulla and M B Sardarmal and others vs R Tarachand and others Shroff D and D.
789-08 Thakerdas and Co Michael Conway vs Ruttonbai widow and another Payne and Co Mulla and M.
110-09 Ardeshir H D and Co K Damoderdas vs The B B and C I Ry Coy and another Crawford B and Co Payne and Co.
113-09 T A Ghandy Hazarimal Teja vs Nrayan Arjoon Smetham B and Co.
129-09 Kanga and P M Goculdas and another vs A Ramrao Payne and Co.
183-09 Smetham B and Co R S Sholding vs Jijibhoy N Todimalla and others Payne & Co.
44-09 Jehangir M and S Dainel M Murzell and others vs J F Murzello and others Smitham B and Co Jehangir M and S.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD).
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

1014-08 Raghavaya B and N Sooleman M Sargevaker vs Sakharam Harshet Mulla and M.
855-09 Payne and Co. Shavaksha Ruttenji Bomanji Vs. C. J. Demetra Co. -pulo 8 aur Kanga and P. Inperson.
699-07 Jehangir M and S Chimabai and others vs Damji M Patel and another Shamrao M and H
146-09 Payne and Co Luxmibai widow, vs Triven bai, widow and others Smetham B and Co.
158-09 Picknell, M and R A G Saiba, vs Ganga Ujjanche, a firm Thakerdas and Co.
163 09 Bicknell, M and R A G Saiba, vs Sir Dinsha Maneckji Petit and anothers Pestonji, R K and Co
283-09 Madhavji, K and Co Nursey Vishram vs R Canji and another Raghavaya, B and Co,
312-09 D Shroff D and D V Dharsey vs D Thakersey, Daphlary F and D.
363-09 Payne and Co Canji Dwarkadas vs H Laduk Wadia G and Co
223-09 N B Vakil A Vincent Pereira vs C David Pereira Daphtery F and D.
278-09 M B Chothia, Utamchand Hashiarmal vs Rai Bhadur Shri Kissandas Narandas, Tyabji D and Co.
294-09 S B Mehta Dhirajlal Panachand Shroff vs Manilal Kesrising and others Bhaisanker K and G.

(Before the PROTHONOTARY.)
For Investigation of Pauperism.

24-09 In person, Edith K. Miller vs. Herbert G. Miller.
262-02 Reghavaya Brothers Pandurang Vishnu Abhyankar vs. Vithal Sajjana. Khunderao L. and M.
371-03 Daphtary F and D Premchand Khubchand vs Sarupchand Laxmichand another aur, Jamshedji R and D Payne and Co,

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING, B. V. A.,
Bombay, 4th November.

679 PRACTICE.

Orders for the week.
No. 1 and 2 Companies.
Saturday the 6th inst. One inch Aiming Rifle Practice from the 6" inch Mk VII Guns at Middle Ground Parade at Apollo Bunder at 5 p. m.
Dress.—Khaki and Helmets.

683 RANGE.

The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for Class Firing and Spoon Competitions on Sunday next the 7th instant. Firing to Commence at 7 a.m. sharp.
Arms are available for issue from 3-30 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.
Bombay, 4th November.

481.—Detail for the week ending 6th instant.
Friday 5th instant—All Recruits of the Current Season to parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m.
482.—Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing on the following days.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-5 a. m.
Friday 5th and Saturday 6th—Morning 2nd Period—Afternoon reserved for " G " Coy.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 1-50 p.m.
Sunday 7th Reserved for " E " Coy.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-45 a.m
483.—Transfer—No 6068 Vol V Rose is transferred from Reserve to " E " Company with effect form this date.
484.—Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to " E " Company :—
No 6795 Cy, W M Humphrey.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

If a man is as old as he feels, then these fellows must be about ten years old. They don't intend to grow old. They know that Ayer's Sarsaparilla gives new life, strength, vigor. Makes them feel like boys again.
Improves the appetite, aids digestion, keeps the nerves strong and steady, and the brain clear and active.

**AYER'S Sarsaparilla**

is a great preventive of Bright's disease and other kidney affections. It purifies the blood, restores good appetite, sound digestion, and robust health.

*As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.*

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.
Be sure you get "Ayer's."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.
AYER'S PILLS are best family laxative.

THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION
Active Principle of Cod Liver Oil with Creosote.
MORRHUOL CREOSOTE
(Chapoteaut)
RELIABLE AGENT IN TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS
OR PULMONARY PHTHISIS
Sold by all Chemists.

THE "WEST END" "EXTRA QUALITY" WRIST WATCH.
Complete with Leather Wristlet.
NICKEL SILVER CASE Rs. 33-8
STERLING SILVER CASE Rs. 41-8

IN 18 CARAT GOLD CASE, Rs. 95
GUARANTEED FOR FOUR YEARS.
WEST END WRIST WATCHES
Are made at all prices from Rs. 20 upwards. For full details see our Illustrated Price List of Watches, sent Post Free to any Address.
WEST END WATCH Co.,
11, Hornby Road, BOMBAY. 14, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.

**Light, Digestible Loaves**
—with crisp crust and sweet white crumb—may be easily and speedily made at home with the aid of 'Paisley Flour.' Bread can be prepared ready for the oven in a few minutes. No time wasted waiting for the dough to rise—no baking powder or yeast required. Just one part of
'PAISLEY FLOUR'
the SURE Raising Powder
to eight of ordinary flour.
Recipes with every tin.

FULLER FULLER FULLER
BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING.

You connect the Accumulator at night, it is Fully charged in the morning.
**Worldwide Unsolicited Testimonials.**
"As a convenient means for charging Motor Bicycle or Car Accumulators at home, the new sets introduced by Messrs. Fuller of Wick Lane Works, Bow, London, would be hard to beat."—" The Motor."
Fuller Accumulator, Trembler and non-Trembler Patent High Speed Coils.
Fuller Magnetos, High Tension Standard and Self-Starting Model, Made Five World's Records.
Fuller Leclenche Combination, Dry, Latent, Motor Capsule and Universal Batteries, Fuller Fans, Fuller Test Lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignitialities and Motor Accessories.
JOHN C. FULLER & SON, BOW, LONDON
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
D. R. DADY,
Church Gate Buildings, BOMBAY

## "HOT WEATHER SUITINGS."

Best china silk suit, from Rs. 20, 22 8 and 25.
Mercerised Tussore " " Rs. 11-8, 12-8 and 15.
F. Holland " " Rs. 11 and 12.
Best white English drill suit, from Rs. 6.
" " " Trouser, Rs. 2-8.
" " Ram Ram Twill shirts, Rs. 8 for ½ dozen.
" " Striped Pajama suits, from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3.

Patterns self-measurement.
A trial is solicited.

THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING CO.,
115, Hornby Road,
Opposite York Building, FORT,


## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE City Line steamer City of London, 5,693 tons, Captain Geo. Whish, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Glasgow and Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

THE A Lloyd's steamer Bohemia, 2,304 tons, Captain G Gillmber, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Trieste, &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 941 tons, Captain H McDiarmid arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Karachi, &c, with a general cargo and 14 cabin and 1006 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co s steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain H Manley, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf, &c, with a general cargo and 32 cabin and 100 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS,
DOCKYARD.

H M. S. Redbreast.....Lieut Tisdall .....Royal Navy
H M S Perseus.....Capt F G Bird.....B Navy
H M S Proserpine...Capt J T Marshall.....R Navy
H M S Lawrence ...Comdr E G Mills.... R I Marine
In the Stream.
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr ..A S Balfour.... I Marine
Plassy.....Capt F B S Notley .....Transport
H M S Hyacinth...Capt Dick .....R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 3.

Ardamont ...2248 Watson.....T Morrison & Co
Britannia.....1969 Halse .....Bo & H S & Co
Birkhall.....2731 Jones .....T Morrison & Co
Bohemia.....2304 Gillhnber .....A L S N Co
Delta .....4780 Snow...Shanghai...23-10 P & O Co
Gerd.....751 Andresen .....F F Campbell & Co
Kasara.....505 Eston .....M M & Co
Loodiana .... 3124 Ross ..... Calcutta.....M M & Co
Marvan.....2272 Saunders...Rangoon...A C A S Jamal
Mazagon.....3270 Lowe.....M M & Co
Nawab.....2040 Park ...Calcutta...T Morrison & Co
Colobaria.....3427 Goss .....M M & Co
Querimba.....4047 Smith .....M M & Co
Quilos .....4942 Anderson.....M M & Co
B Shah Jehan...3566 Davidson...Jeddah...N F...B & P S N Co
Saifi .....1445 .....Bo & H S N Co
Shah Nawaz...2522 Denison.....B & H S N Co
Springburn...3176 Crosthwaite .....W & Graham & Co
Zoroaster.....2676 Wickham .....

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 3.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| C & R City of Athens | 3571 | ...Knout | ..... | Liverpool via Karachi | G-11 R Nixon & Co |
| F Calya | 3245 | Churchill... | Hull... | 8-11 | Ralli Bros |
| K Himalaya | 3700 | Spicer ... | Shanghai | 10-11 | P & O Co |
| M Siberian | 2127 | De Lorne ... | Jeddah | 10-11 | B & P S N Co |
| Majidi ... | 1857 | Newby... | Jeddah... | 8-11 | B & P S N Co |
| Blakemoor... | 2408 | Knot | Dunklik | G-11 | W & A G & Co |

ARRIVALS.

| Nov. | Vessel. | Commander. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | H M S Hyacinth | Dick | Aden, &c |
| | City of London | Whish | Liverpool, Oct 14 |
| | Bohemia s | Gillhnber | Trieste, Oct 18 |
| | Lhasa s | McDiarmid | Karachi, Nov 1 |

DEPARTURES.

| Nov. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Shah Ameer s | Pigot | Jedah |
| | Ula s | Hodgson | Calcutta, &c |
| | Moorgate s | Marland | Havre, &c |

The steamer Dumra, Manley, for Persian Gulf, &c, obtained her portclearance on Wednesday.

The following vessels began to load on Wednesday:—
Steamer Australien, for Noumea, &c.
" Bohemia, for Trieste, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co's steamer Dumbea, from Bombay arrived at Aden, on Tuesday, the 2nd instant at 11 a.m.

MARINE SURVEY NOTICE.

During the two or three months while the R. I. M. S. "Investigator" is surveying between the Alguada Light House and Baragua Light vessel, a tier of buoy beacons will be laid somewhere along the ten fathom contour line. This will be just clear of the track of steamers, but the attention of Masters of vessels is drawn to the fact so that the beacons may not be interfered with.

DAILY EXPORTS—NOV. 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—4 bales silk kakoon, Killick Nixon and Co; 75 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 162 bales wool, M Ramjidas; 35 bales wool, M Bullia.

FOR LONDON.

Oceana s—80 cwts fishmaws, R Dhunji and Co; 4 bales carpets, S J Tellery and Co; 9 bales skins, R Maloobhoy; 3 bales hides, J M Rahimtoola; 11 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 5,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros; 6 bales hides, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Blakemoor s—200 cwts gum, J Nurbheram; 2 cases ganja, G M Merchant and Co; 55 bales cotton, A Blaschcek and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR HULL.

Colyx s—2,857 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Castalia s—10 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Castalia s—37 bales skins, E Stein.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Castalia s—79 casks skins, E Stein.

FOR TORONTO.

Oceana s—3 bales carpets, G P Starvredes and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chanda s—1,000 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co; 10,000 cwts linseed, and 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 2,000 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co; 45 tons tinplate clippings, W and A Graham and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Himalaya s—16 cases opium, P and O Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Himalaya s—1,000 balest twist, David Sassoon and Co; 550 bales twist, C Bhowanidas.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS will be received by the UNDERSIGNED for TICKETS of ADMISSION to the Town Hall on the occasion of the presentation of an address to H. E. the VICEROY by the Municipal Corporation on SATURDAY the 20th Instant.

No application after the 9th Idem can be considered.

Postage stamps should not be enclosed.

JOSEPH HALL, M.I.C.E., M. I. M. E.,
Executive Engineer,
BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE is hereby given that JEEJEEBHOY MERWANJI WADIA and DADABHOY NUSSERWANJI JEHANGIR WADIA, the present Trustees of the Identure of Trust, dated the 21st day of March, 1896 and made between BAI MARIBAI, widow of NOWROJI ARDESHIR DAVAR of the one part, DINSHAW DHUNJIBHOY DAVAR and PESTONJI MANEKJI WADIA of the other part have contracted to sell to our client, BURJORJI JEEWANJI MISTRY, the property mentioned in the schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, easement or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 14 K. Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground of which Bai Cooverbai, daughter of Dhunjibhoy Nusserwanji Cama was formerly and Ardeshir Bomonji Curseiji Dubash is since the Fazandar with the messuage, tenement, dwellinghouse and premises standing thereon situate lying and being in Khetwady 12th Lane fronting on the East side of the said Lane in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 590 Square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 86, 872, New Nos. 13584, 13467, Old Survey Nos 29, 30 and 1/27 New Survey Nos. 1 to 1 and by 7374 7882 the Municipality of Bombay under Ward D ward No. 2047 Street Nos. 19-23 Khetwady 12th Lane and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Dadabhoy Rustomji Apoo, on or towards the South by the property of Dadabhoy Rustomji Shroff, on or towards the East by the property of Antonio De Ga and on or towards the West by the said Khetwady 12th Lane and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Trustees.—Dated this 3rd day of November, 1909,

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER,
Purchasers' Attorneys.


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"YORKSHIRE, BOMBAY."


NOTCE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.


The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOV. 4, 1909.


## A "WHITE" SOUTH AFRICA.

*Indian Opinion*, Mr. Gandhi's organ in Natal, rejoices that India is at last waking up to a sense of its duty towards British Indian interests in South Africa. And India need, if she would secure right and justice for her sons across the seas. While friends of India are only beginning to wake up, her enemies are busily at work and we find that General Smuts, now returned from London, where he had been in connection with South Africa Union Legislation and the Colonial Conference stirring up feeling against our fellow-subjects, at a gathering of the Rand pioneers, and adding to the fuel of prejudice against them. His association with Australians on that visit appears to have had a deleterious effect upon him. He has caught the Australian spirit and the result is his declaration that "we in South Africa have definitely resolved that the future South Africa shall go in for a resolute policy of making this, as far as our circumstances permit, a white man's country. There were articles in the Constitution which laid down, as they would remember, far-reaching policies, but he did not think there was one article in the Constitution, which laid down a more far-reaching policy than the article that dealt with the question of European descent. After having groped in this country for a long time, and having been tossed hither and thither over this question of white and black, they ultimately, at the Convention, made up their minds that so far as possible this was going to be a white man's country, and the policy of South Africa he hoped in the future would more and more give expression to this indication of policy which was found in the Constitution." Granting the Colonies the right to make their own laws and to govern themselves, it appears almost futile, in the face of this speech, to look for any relaxation of the vexatious regulations enforced against British Indians, whilst General Smuts' party is in power. He is not alone. South African exchanges bring us in reports of further speeches on the subject by prominent Afrikanders. At Bloemfontein, General De Wet denied that there could ever be a question of equal rights between white and coloured people and in this latter category included the uncivilised Hottentot and Zulu. General De Wet said he held a very definite opinion. He trusted that the white population of South Africa, at least in so far as the Transvaal, the Orange River Colony, and Natal were concerned, were of the same opinion, namely, that there could be no question of equal rights for whites and natives in the future. The white population did not dream of interfering with the rights of the natives in their own territories, but they could not impart political rights to natives residing amongst them. He hoped he would not give offence to anyone present, but he spoke out of honest conviction, and he believed that the white men of South Africa would be willing to risk their lives to maintain this position. This, at the anniversary of the establishment of the Missionary station at Bethany. "Bethany!"

General Botha, interviewed upon the same subject, urged that South Africa should be left to manage her own affairs, especially as regards the development of her resources, and brought to book on the labour question, ignored the claims of Indians entirely. He had, he said, noticed statements alleging scarcity of natives, and was informed that in some cases these statements were made to unhinge the share market. He was unable to confirm this; but he had no hesitation in affirming that he did not entertain the least apprehension regarding labour resources today. Supplies of natives were not exhausted, and given fair and sympathetic treatment supplies would not only be augmented, but the labourers would become more reliable and more efficient. Continuing, General Botha said it was well known that natives were attaining a higher standard of living, and they were gradually and surely evincing a desire to work. Furthermore, under Union Government there would be a strong and uniform policy for the betterment of the natives, conducing to reliable and stable labour conditions. Quite apart from natives, however, he was confident that greater use could be made of white labour. Prejudice existed against the full employment of whites, nevertheless he was satisfied that this prejudice would steadily disappear. South Africa in time would depend not solely on coloured labour, but would have a body of white workers who would prove an invaluable asset to the country. "Leave," he added, "South Africa alone. Let the curtain be drawn over the miseries of the past; forget us awhile; give us a chance of solving our difficulties ourselves. We know that Britain is anxious that a strong healthy nation should grow up in South Africa; and we are firmly resolved after the blood and tears of the past to build such a nation of which the Mother Country will be justly proud. Both white races only require a policy of mutual forbearance, conciliation, and co-operation."

Not a word is said as to the claims of the Indian South Africans. Boers in particular deem it wise policy to ignore them or if they think of them at all to class them with the natives of those colonies as coloured people. Natal would not have been in her present state of advancement and prosperity but for the labour of the Indian labourer, nor would her people enjoy the conveniences they do but for the Indian pedlar. As *Indian Opinion* observes, "to our mind this policy of repressing the coloured man has in it every element of danger, chiefly because it is opposed to that justice which we associate with the march of Government." This view of the question should commend itself to General De Wet's friends, if not to the majority of ostensibly pious South Africans. To them it is represented that South Africa can never become "a white man's country" save by the superior character which the white man show. He may rule by force of arms for a while, but only for a while. "If he is to maintain an Imperial position here he must be so by merit of character, by that unspotted justice which wins the respect of white and black alike, by that truthfulness which will not break faith with an Indian, by that scrupulous honesty which will not take advantage of the ignorance of a native, by that moral purity which will punish sin as severely in the white man as in the black. These are the elements which should form the basis of the throne." These are admirable principles, but they seem to have been overlooked in the treatment of British Indians in South Africa. True, they are much better off, so are the natives there, than in the Belgian territory of the Congo, but that is no criterion, India is waking up it is true. But as soon as Mr. Polak has returned to South Africa it will slumber again. No doubt his representations have laid hold of the imagination of such people as he has addressed and resolutions and memorials have been adopted and communicated to the Government of India and Secretaries of State for India and the Colonies. The question must be introduced and discussed in the Councils, as well as in the promiscuous meetings held throughout the country, and not once only but repeatedly and continuously, for it is the constant dropping of water which wears away the stone, and unceasing representations may eventually bring the South African Government to a sense of justice and fair play.

VAAL RIVER DIAMONDS.

FOR over forty years the gravel beds of the Vaal River and its vicinity have been worked for diamonds, but the question of their origin has remained unsettled. Now, however, it is held by Mr. Haigue, F.G.S., that conclusive evidence has been obtained. In order to trace the local source of diamonds it is first necessary to turn to the chemist regarding their natural origin. Sir William Cookes looked on iron at a high temperature and "under great pressure" as the long sought solvent of carbon which would crystallise out as diamond on cooling. He holds that the diamond's genesis must have taken place at great depths under a pressure estimated at fifteen tons per square inch which would mean that taking the density of granite gneiss and slate at about 2·6 or 162 lbs. per cubic foot it would be necessary to reach a depth of 29,866 feet or over five and a half miles to obtain the pressure. There is, however, the possibility that the requisite pressure and heat were obtained during great upheavals which would allow of their formation at much less depth and if the upheaval continued result in their reaching close to the surface. Hitherto one has been accustomed to look to an ultra basic rock as the home of the precious gem, but a few years ago the discovery by Professor David caused a modification of that view, when the diamond was found in a basic igneous rock (hornblende-diabase or dolerite). This coupled with Steizner's determination of an olivine diabase, perhaps, induced Mr. Merensky when discussing the theory of diamonds in the Vaal River rocks to suggest that only the most basic portions of the diabases, "especially rich in olivine," would facilitate the formation of diamond. Modern discoveries have, however, altered the old theories and each of these relegates the diamond not only to older but to more acid rocks and the stage of finality, it is thought, may only be reached when the old order of things becomes entirely reversed by the diamond's earliest genesis being found in a rock of the most acid type. Accepting this theory it is simple to understand, from whence the glacial moraines and gravels of the Vaal River regions borrowed their precious contents. The glaciers or ice sheets travelling over the rough and undulating surface of the great lava flows between Klerksdrop and Prieska, tore up masses of the diamond bearing rocks, crushing them by force of tremendous weight and attrition to smaller fragments many of which became ultimately comminuted to the finest sediment, thus forming the boulder clay or "tillite" known as dwyka conglomerate. Further and later sub-aqueous concentrations released much of the sediment, and the boulder clay assumed the form of ordinary gravels, which continued accumulating diamonds in more recent times from Kimberlete pipes, dykes and sheets. The discovery of diamonds in andesitic rocks is a matter of great scientific interest and commercial importance. It will aid the chemist in laboratorical research and the geologist in the field. It should materially assist geologists and prospectors to discover the sources of the diamonds in Brazil, India, Borneo, Russia, and German South-West Africa, where diamond seekers have hitherto been baffled. And, lastly, it should reassure the great diamond companies that the long dreaded phantom of Barkly West—the great and wonderful diamond mine, rich in the most beautiful gems—has vanished with the light of greater knowledge. It has been said the existence of such a mine was believed in by the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes, who, however, thought it was too well obscured to be worth looking for.

THE JEWS AND MESOPOTAMIA.

SOME time ago we remarked upon the proposal put forward by the Jewish Territorial Association of which Mr. Israel Zangwill is the president and moving spirit, that a Jewish colony should be established in Mesopotamia. That was before the sudden and dramatic revolution in Turkish affairs occurred, and we doubted whether Abdul Hamid and his advisers would favour the incursion of such a colony. Now, however, the Jews apparently have been given an opportunity of establishing that national colony in Biblical lands which has been their constant but seemingly empty dream. A report has been circulated in London, which admittedly the Jewish Societies have received with surprise, that the young Turks take a different view of the proposal; in fact, so much favour it as to be prepared to make an offer. They seem to be attracted by the possibilities of commercial development, which are thus brought into sight, and they have resolved, it is said, to invite Jew of all countries to colonise the stretch of land along the route of the Baghdad Railway. The offer, though unexpected, seem to have been made at an opportune time for it synchronises with a meeting of the Zionist Federation at Cologne. Nothing can there be decided, but it provides an opportunity for free discussion and the ultimate decision will rest with the International Zionist Congress in Hamburg next month.

H. H. THE AGA KHAN is expected to attend the Mahomedan Conference at Rangoon in December.

THE Bombay Jackal Club will open for the season at Santa Cruz on Saturday, November 13th.

H. M. S. "HYACINTH," Captain J. D. Dick, R. N., arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden, with H. E. Rear-Admiral J. W. E. Slade, M.V.O., the Naval Commander-in-Chief on board.

THE phenomenal disappearance of Lake Marejelen, situated at an altitude of over 6,000ft. in the Haut Valois, is occupying the attention of Swiss scientists. It was about a mile long and 120 yards wide, lying between the Aeggishorn and the Faulberg.

MR. ARTHUR GREY of the Lahore Bar has been engaged by the Patiala Durbar for the prosecution in the important sedition case which comes on for hearing before a tribunal of three judges to be appointed by the Maharajah shortly. Mr. Roshan Lal, also of the Lahore Bar, appears for the defence.

WE are asked to state that the P. and O. extra steamer "Arcadia," which left London on the 3rd instant and Marseilles on the 10th, will call at Aden about the 20th idem. Friends of passengers who wish to write to meet the steamer at Aden should despatch their letters by the mail leaving Bombay on the 13th November.

THE Duchess of Aosta has left Italy by way of Ventimiglia on a visit to the Royal family at Lisbon, previous to embarking for the Congo. Among thirty huge bales of luggage her Royal Highness is carrying a cinematograph apparatus to execute commissions for pictures of big-game hunting in West Africa.

THE Minister of Customs at Melbourne has issued statistics showing the remarkable progress in the transformation of labour in the sugar industry from coloured to white workers under the Federal bounty policy. He shows that in 1902 only 32 per cent. of the production of the sugar industry in New South Wales and Queensland was the result of white labour, while in 1909 it is expected that over 90 per cent. of the production will have been the work of whites.

DR. ALLAN KINGHORN, of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, has been appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to proceed to West Africa, where he will continue his work on sleeping sickness with a view to recommending measures for the prevention of the spread of that disease into certain of the British West African Colonies. Dr. Kinghorn has sailed. He recently returned from a similar expedition to North-East Rhodesia and Central Africa on behalf of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine.

PROBABLY very few people know that right in the heart of London there is a private duelling ground used, at times, by some of the finest swordsmen in Europe. But there is such a ground on the Victoria Embankment, near the Charing Cross District station. It is the property of the Sword Club, whose quarters are in the Strand, adjoining the Tivoli. This club was founded under four years ago, principally through the efforts of Mr. A. V. Buckland, a most enthusiastic swordsman, and to-day it is in a flourishing condition in every respect. In the comparatively short time mentioned it has reached a total number of 130 members. A Pistol Club is in connection with the parent body, the French duelling pistol being used. The new system of Dr. Devillers has been adopted, whereby two combatants fire at one another on command, as in a duel, the projectiles being wax bullets, which are harmless against a thick coat. It is interesting to note that the membership list contains the names of those who have become famous in other branches of sport. That list includes Lord Howard De Walden, Lord Desborough, Major R. M. Poore, the great Hampshire cricketer, Commander P. M. Royds, R.N., the old English Rugby International, and Mr. C. F. Clay, late captain of London Welsh, R.F.C., Mr. Cyril Maude, Mr. Stenson Cooke, Mr. Ivor Guest, M.P., and Mr. A. W. Wills, M.P. are also members. A French national team is shortly to oppose the pick of the club.

## THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

### The Coming Autumn Session of the Reichstag.

BERLIN, OCTOBER 15.

THE Reichstag gets to work again on Monday next. On this occasion the Reichstag will have an opportunity of making the acquaintance of its "new men"; Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, in his new role as Imperial Chancellor, Herr Delbruck, as Secretary of State for Home Affairs, and Herr Wermouth, as Secretary of the Imperial Treasury. This means that the journey to Rome, which the Chancellor is to make in order to be presented to the King of Italy, will have to be postponed for the time being.

The chief task confronting the Reichstag this session is the reform of both procedure and law, as dealt with in the Penal Code. Party passions having been called into active being during the recent debates on Financial Reform, it is a good thing that the year be given over to the discussion of an important measure, in which party politics play no part. Consequently, we may expect that the various sections will work together in complete harmony, and it is not at all unlikely that the various parties, more especially the Liberals and Conservatives, will again become more closely united.

The repeatedly and loudly expressed wish that the "Block" may once more be brought into being, shows clearly that the retirement of Prince Bulow does not mean a cessation of his great work of uniting Conservatives and Liberals, and that the suggested form of legislature is not likely to be abandoned. The so-called "Middle Parties," especially the National Liberals, are making themselves heard with no uncertain voice in this matter, as is also the case with the Moderate Conservatives. The fact, that, in the event of a new election, these parties would suffer most from the antogonism between Conservatives and Liberals easily explains their favourable attitude to the formation of a fresh "Block." They would have to meet attacks both from the Right and from the Left. But it is worthy of notice that there are also other Parties anxious to see the coalition, brought about by the elections of 1907, once more in force. For example, the leader of the South German "Volkspartei", Herr von Payer, a man belonging to the extreme outer wing of Liberalism, speaking at the meeting of his Party at Heidelberg, expressed the hope that the new Ministry would see its way to reconciling the Right and Left parties.

It seems to me quite possible that, even in the Conservative camp, the idea is more and more gaining ground that the destruction of the "Block" was an egregious mistake, both from the general national standpoint as well as from that of the Party itself. The successes accruing to the Socialists through this very event must have given the Conservatives pause. I have already spoken of the victories gained by the Socialists at various by-elections to the Reichstag, but this Party has also won some seats in the various Diets. For example, on the occasion of the elections in Alsace, the Socialists regained a seat, and on various other occasions polled a greatly increased number of votes. At the elections for the Diet of the Duchy of Meiningen, the same Party won several seats. The Conservatives cannot fail to have been unpleasantly influenced by the fact that the Socialist Party has been steadily gaining ground even in country districts, as has been shown both by by-elections to the Reichstag and by seats gained in the various Diets. If the Socialists once begin to gain ground in the country districts, the Conservatives will see their parliamentary influence just as much jeopardised as has been the case for some time back with the Liberals, who have had seats snatched from their grasp by the Socialists in industrial constituencies. Neither can this state of affairs be indifferent to the Centre, or Catholic Party, which has had the chagrin of seeing the Socialists gaining ground in such a Catholic stronghold as Alsace. At a recent by-election to the Reichstag, which took place in a strongly defined Catholic constituency, the party of Centre saw its candidate elected by a greatly diminished number of votes. The reason for this is clear, since the Financial Reforms, as passed by the merciful condeseension of the Cathelic Party, fall very heavily on the working classes.

All Parties, especially the Conservatives and Liberals, have every reason to present a common front to the Socialists; and, as I have already stated, the present Session will afford them every opportunity for coming to terms. Nothing brings men closer together than common work for a common aim. If the Conservatives and Liberals can discover a "modus vivendi" it will be quite possible for them to hold the Socialist in check at the next elections. Failing this, it is more than likely that the latter will gain a great victory.

GERMAN LIMITED COMPANIES.

For the first time the Statistical Bureau of the German Empire has published statistical abstracts of the working accounts of all joint stock companies registered in Germany. The object of this admirable compilation is: to show at a glance what was the paid-up capital of all German Joint Stock Companies doing business in the end of June, 1908, what were their liabilities and what net profits and dividends they had declared for the period from July 1st, 1907 to June 30th 1908. The total of such companies is given as 5,166; but as 475 among this number are either debarred by their charter to distribute any or more than a fixed dividend or are coupled together with other organisations or had not yet completed their first year, the statistical survey refers only to 4,578 Companies. These worked with a paid-up capital of altogether £638,000,000 showing an average of about £137,000 for each Company. Nearly the whole of the paid-up capital (99 per cent) was entitled to participate in the year's dividend. In calculating the reserve funds of these corporations, all funds accumulated for paying extra allowances to retired or invalidated labourers and officials were left aside. We thus arrive at a total of £133,000,000 in the shape of reserve funds; i.e. rather more than 20 per cent of the paid-up capital. The whole working capital of the Companies would thereby be brought upto £771,000,000.

The net surplus earnings of these Companies are found, if we deduct the losses of some companies from the total amount earned by the others. This calculation leaves an available net profit of £639,000,000 or about 10 per cent of the paid-up capital. Of this amount £51,000,000 were actually absorbed in the shape of dividends, so that taken altogether the shareholders of all companies received 8 1-10 per cent of the paid-up capital. In reality there were 3,966 companies with a paid-up capital of £590,000,000 that had earned 11 4-10 per cent net profit; 74 compaines with an aggregate capital of less than £3,500,000 had neither profit nor loss; 538 companies with a paid-up capital of £37,500,000 has closed accounts with a loss of 9 1-2 per cents of their share-capital.

Among the different trades and industries in which shareholders invested their capital, we find "commercial pursuits" by far in the front rank with £203,000,000. Then follow engineering works with £ 75,000,000, conveyancing with £74,000,000, mining with 60,000,000, smelting and metal works with 40,000,000.

If we now turn to the dividends we find that nearly three-fifths of the nominal capital yielded profits of more than seven per cents. On about one-quarter of the paid-up capital a dividend of 5 to 7 per cents could be declared. Most profitable of all branches in which joint-stock companies are engaged, were the manufactories of dying material; they distributed a dividend for the year of 25 4-10 per cents. Fire insurance companies followed with 23 4-10, artificial silk manufactories with 17 7-10 per cents. High in the list of profitable concerns occur also the manufactories of tobacco and cigars, the distilleries of alcoholic liquors, the glass manufactories and the cotton mills. Altogether the general results must be considered highly satisfactory in view of the disturbances of trade caused by the financial crisis in the United States during the year. That the German public shows such a decided preference for industrial scrip, is partially explainable by the good results obtained in the last few years. This optimism became even more pronounced in the German Stock Exchanges, since the first symptoms of an industrial recovery set in everywhere. Undoubtedly expectations have run too high already; the Imperial Bank raised the rate of discount on the 15th of September with a view of chequing the speculative propensities of the public at large. Despite all warnings, however, quotations went up, because the rush for industrial papers continued. The explanation of this apparent blindness of so many German investors is not far to seek. In a country, where the railway lines are almost exclusively Government property, where the State works many important mines, where gas and waterworks are municipal undertakings and a tendency prevails, to "municipalize" tramways and electric works as well, there is a natural scarcity of industrial scrip in the share market. It is worth mentioning that the capital invested in the German Government railways is about equal to the whole paid-up capital of all existing German Joint-Stock Companies. In other countries of Europe the Home Railways offer the most popular investments for small capitalists hoping for gradually enhanced returns. In Germany small investors must find a substitute in the now too narrow circle of industrial enterprizes at home or in foreign securities, especially foreign railway shares.

BISMARCK AND THE FAIR SEX.

The first volume of the long awaited Biography of Bismarck, by Professor Erich Marks of Hamburg, (formerly of Heidelberg) has just been brought out. For years past Professor Marcks has been busy on this work, for which he had prepared himself by writing his fine life of the Emperor William I. It is to be his "magnum opus." Inasmuch as the Bismarck family have placed their archives at his disposal, the book arouses great expectations. Although the new material, this placed at his disposal, deals principally with the later years of his political activity, there are many new and interesting facts given in the recently published first volume, which deals with the great Chancellor's life till the year 1848. Above all, we learn a great deal relative to Bismarck's early love affairs. His various love adventures only date from his bachelor days; this chapter of his life was closed on the day that he brought Johanna von Putkamer, the wife of his heart, home as his bride. Previous to the bringing out of this volume but little had been known of his earlier love affairs. It is at all likely that a man with such an unbridled temperament as Bismarck should have passed through all the storm and tempest of youth without having known the pangs of love? The answer to this query will be found in Marck's first volume, and it is a decided negative, here we learn the true story of Bismarck's two early love stories. In the first case the lady was an English girl, in the second she was a German. When Bismarck was only 22 years old and held a post in the Civil Service at Aix-la-Chapelle, he made the acquaintance of an English girl of aristocratic family, apparently of the name of Russell. This took place in Wiesbaden, where the lady in question was staying with her uncle and aunt, the Duke and Duchess of C. In the following year, 1837, they met once more in Wiesbaden, and Bismarck fell desperately in love with the young lady, who is said to have been a great beauty. Indeed his passion was so great that he threw all thoughts of the duties of his official position to the winds, and followed the object of his affections to Switzerland. In fact matters seem to have reached the stage of a formal engagement: in any case Bismarck, writing at the time to a friend in Gottingen, speaks of himself as being engaged. The further development of the story is enveloped in mystery, the engagement was broken off, and Bismarck, after an absence of two months, returned to his work at Aix-la-Chapelle, where it must be admitted, he met with a somewhat frigid reception. Some five years later he fell in love once more. At this time he was managing a property at Kniephof, where, rightly or wrongly, he was known for miles around as the "crazy" Bismarck. On this occasion he was smitten with the charms of a young lady, who, curiously enough, bore the same family name as his future wife. This was a certain Ottillie von Puttkamer, the daughter of a country gentleman at Pansin. The young lady seems to have reciprocated Bismarck's affection, but her mother welcomed this suitor with suspicious eyes. Bismarck's passion for this lady must have been a very ardent one, he himself later on alluded to it as ungovernable. In order to bring matters to a crisis, Bismarck's father wrote to Frau von Puttkamer. Marcks hints that this very diplomatically worded later was the work of Bismarck himself, and not of his somewhat inarticulate father. The result was a refusal. The mother declined, and finally the girl herself gave the young squire his congé. We can see how deeply he was affected by this unhappy affair as he immediately afterwards sought distraction in travel. These revelations concerning Bismarck's early love affairs are among the most interesting points touched upon in the first volume of Marcks' boigraphy of Bismarck.

L. ASCH.

## VISITORS TO BOMBAY HURRIED AWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—As the representative of a commercial undertaking, considerably affected by the frightening away of cold weather visitors from Europe, I should be glad if you would kindly afford me the opportunity of briefly narrating a personal experience in connection therewith.

Among the passengers, who arrived by the P. & O. s.s. "Mantua," and came to stay at the Taj Mahal Hotel was a German gentleman, who told me that when the "Radio" was received on board he and several other voyagers concluded that it had been sent, in consequence of there being a recrudescence of plague or an outbreak of cholera or something equally alarming, and that passengers should be warned to leave the city as quickly as possible.

He however determined to "see for himself," and on reaching land was quite surprised, and as much pleased, to find his fears were groundless.

Other tourists brought out by the same ship have made similar statements to me, adding that there seemed to be a general desire on the part of the P. & O. Company's officers, that passengers should hurry away by the special trains.

I think the above speaks for itself, so I will not trespass further on your valuable space.—Yours etc,

F. T. BURCHER.

## THE COUNCILS REFORM SCHEME.

### STATUS OF DEPORTEES.

### Question again Raised.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Keir Hardie asked whether qualified persons in spite of deportation or imprisonment for political offences would be eligible for the Indian Councils.

The Master of Elibank asked him to wait for a full statement until the regulations were published, but as regards arrested persons, he referred to his statement made on the 26th of April, on the third reading of the India Councils Bill.

## CHINA AND JAPAN.

### Courtesies between the Rulers

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2.

Telegrams from Peking state that M. Ijuin was received in audience by the Regent and presented him with an autograph letter from the Mikado and the Order of the Chrysanthemum.

## REGIMENTAL CHANGES.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2.

The Camerons have started for Bangalore and the Inniskillings have arrived to replace them.

## BRIGANDAGE NEAR ISPAHAN

### More Troops Wanted.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2.

Advices from St. Petersburg state that in view of the critical situation at Ardebil, Cossacks have been ordered there to protect the Russians.

The road between Ispahan and Shiraz is beset by hundreds of brigands, who destroyed the English telegraphs at Dushtistan, isolating Bushire for twenty-four hours. Communication has now been restored.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

Reuter wires from Teheran that it is rumoured that Ardebil has fallen into the hands of Rakhim Khan.

## TURKISH LOAN ISSUED.

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The Turkish 4 per cent. loan of £6,363,640 sterling has been issued, £2,000,000 in London at 89 and the remainder in Paris at 90.

## FORTHCOMING WEDDING.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2.

The wedding of Mr. H. C. Brodie, M.P., and Mabel, daughter of Sir Robert Hart, has been fixed for the 20th November.

## SLEEPING SICKNESS.

### Old Theory Discredited.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

Berlin telegrams state that Dr. Kloine claims to have discovered that the tsetse fly does not convey sleeping sickness.

## ENGLAND REJECTS SOCIALISM.

### Clear Opinion in Municipal Elections.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

The Socialists have been routed in the Glasgow Municipal election and have been similarly defeated all over the country.

## TEA DUTIES IN GERMANY.

### Consumption Greatly Reduced.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

Telegrams from Berlin state that, as a result of the increased tea duty, the imports of tea during September decreased by one-third as compared with September, 1908.

## THE BAGDAD RAILWAY.

### Further Section to be Built.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

It is announced in Constantinople that work on further sections of the Bagdad Railway, comprising 842 kilometres between Bulgurlu and Helif, will be commenced forthwith. A Construction Company, with headquarters in Switzerland, will be formed. The Board will consist of five Germans, four Frenchmen, one Austrian and three Swiss.

## SOCIALISM IN SAXONY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

Twenty-two Socialists have been elected to the Saxon Diet as compared with one in 1907.

## THE LOSS OF THE "GOUVERNEUR."

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

It is feared that the steamer "Gouverneur" is a total loss.

## EMPEROR OF JAPAN'S BIRTHDAY.

### Lord Kitchener Honoured at the Review.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

Tokio telegrams state that a review was held to-day in honour of the Emperor's birthday. Lord Kitchener accompanied His Majesty at the saluting point.

WE are informed by the Bombay Telegraph office that radio communication was established with the P. and O. s. s. "Malwa" at 23-50 yesterday.

## THE FINANCE BILL.

### Rejection again Moved.

### THE WHIPS VERY ACTIVE.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, NOVEMBER 2.

On the third reading of the Finance Bill this evening, Mr. Austen Chamberlain moved its rejection. He acknowledged the good temper with which Mr. Lloyd-George had borne the prolonged strain and recounted the Opposition's objections to the measure.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

The Whips are working most strenuously to secure the largest possible vote on the third reading of the Finance Bill to-morrow. They expect only two abstentions.

## THE CENSORSHIP OF PLAYS.

### Report of the Committee.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

The Committee of the Censorship of Plays has reported, recommending the maintenance of Censorship, but that plays not approved may be performed at the risk of the manager and author, the Director of Prosecutions taking action in regard to them if he deems them objectionable.

## NEW YORK'S NEW MAYOR.

### A Tammany Success.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

In the New York Municipal election the Tammany candidate, Judge Gaynor, has been elected Mayor.

LATER.

Judge Gaynor's election was the only Tammany success in New York. All minor offices have been secured by Republican fusionists, who thus control the Board of Estimates which authorizes expenditure.

## NEW ANGLO-RUSSIAN TRUST.

### Powerful Business Concern.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

Papers publish prominently the prospectus of an Anglo-Russian Trust with a capital of £6,000,000 which has been formed to negotiate Russian Government and Municipal loans and to underwrite Russian enterprises. It is regarded as indicating the importance which business between Russia and Britain is about to attain.

## OBITUARY.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 3.

The death is announced of the Rev. J. J. Hornby, Provost of Eton.

## SEPOY RUNS AMOK.

### Havildar Shot on the Range.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDRABAD, NOVEMBER 3.

A sepoy ran amok yesterday on the Range of the 95th Russell's Infantry at Bolaram. Ammunition was being distributed preparatory to field firing practice, when a sepoy named Gyand Singh shot Havildar Mahadeo Singh. The bullet passed through the Havildar's body and then through the feet of a sepoy. Subadar Jodha Singh was next shot at, but the bullet missed him and he jumped into some water. The sepoy followed him and fired again without doing damage, then Jemadar Komal Singh grappled with the sepoy, who was subsequently secured and placed in the guard-room. The only motive at present ascribed is that Gyand Singh was incensed at being slightly punished recently on a report made by the Havildar. The Havildar died two hours later. The prisoner will be tried by the Civil Authorities.

## THE BERHAMPORE CYCLONE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 3.

The latest news from Berhampore regarding the cyclone shows that though the wind was terrific, the rain was not extraordinary; only 3·7 inches being registered. The cyclone's path was comparatively narrow. Few casualties are reported, but the damage to trees was specially remarkable. The trunk road to Chapur from Berhampore, 13 miles, is blocked to vehicular traffic by the fall of large avenue trees. At a meeting held at Berhampore Rs. 2,300 was subscribed on the spot for the relief of the sufferers who are very numerous. Both the Jubilee Hospital and the Diamond Jubilee Town Hall at Berhampore suffered severely.

## THE BURMA COUNCILS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, NOVEMBER 3.

At yesterday's meeting of the Rangoon Municipal Committee, Messrs. M. Cowasjee and W. F. Noyce were selected to represent that body on the new Burma Legislative Council reconstituted under the India Councils Act 1909.

## BANK OF BURMA CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 3.

Further hearing of the case in which F. L. V. Joyce, late Manager, and C. Paramasivam Moodelly, late Cashier, Bank of Burma, Madras Branch, stand charged with falsification of accounts, was resumed to-day before Mr. Bird, Chief Presidency Magistrate. Sir Henry King informed the Court that Mr. Strachan, General Manager of the Bank in Rangoon, had arrived in Madras from Rangoon and was ready to attend to give evidence whenever called upon by the prosecution. The filing of various letters occupied the time of the Court till the luncheon interval.

## NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

### THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

INDIAN HUMOUR. EVERYONE has heard of the book in which there is a chapter headed, "Snakes in Iceland," with the author's remark underneath, that there are no snakes in Iceland. In the same way if a book pertaining to this country were to include a chapter on Indian humour the author might dismiss the subject with a line, saying there is no such thing as Indian humour. It is not only that we are deficient in humour, but we are hardly able to understand it in others, and we are deeply sensitive about it, when it is directed at ourselves. We have not in us the sense of the ludicrous to the extent of appreciating and enjoying a good joke. We are much too serious to stand any raillery, however good-humoured. We are apt to misunderstand it. During the last debate on the Indian Budget in Parliament, the Master of Elibank said that Indians take the rough humour of public writers very ill, and he advised the British Press to exercise a wise restraint in this respect. In an interesting contribution to the Pateti number of an evening newspaper, Mr. Krishnaram M. Jahveri, a Judge of the Small Causes Court, speaks about the dearth of humour in Gujarati literature, observing that the few stray gleams in it are like an oasis in the desert. Mr. Jahveri is a Gujerati scholar, and his opinion may be accepted as authoritative. "As a nation," he says, "our inclinations lie more towards sobriety in thought rather than lightness and levity." He observes there is no exact equivalent for the word, "humour," in the Indian tongue, and this may be taken as an additional proof of its absence among Indians. We have comic papers straining at fun and labouring at caricature. A cartoonist like Sir F. C. Gould is not to be thought of. But descending to a much lower plane, it might be fairly said that the Indian draughtsman is unable to turn out work approaching the ordinary Western standard. Indian journals occasionally insert contributions which are meant to be light and sportive, but the fun is often puerile and primitive. Fun and frivolity is the lowest form of humour, and in this, too, we are singularly deficient. Mr. Jahveri is of opinion that the Parsis being a high-spirited mirth-loving, light-hearted race, have an element of humour in their mercurial nature, merriment must not be confounded with humour. It proceeds from animal spirits, with which the Parsis are liberally endowed. It is a reflection of their active, energetic nature, their keen and warm instincts. In real humour, the rarest of human gifts, the Parsi is about as deficient as his Hindu neighbour.

TRUE HUMOUR. I DO not know if Mr. Jahveri has a full and clear grasp of all that is connoted by the term, "humour." It is certainly not "lightness and levity." It is an expression of the noblest feeling of the man whose faculties are in perfect harmony with the universe, whose bountiful love goes forth to all God's creatures and all objects of nature. It moves one to laughter, and anon, to tears, to which laughter is so nearly allied. One of the finest delineations of humour I find in an essay of Carlyle, from which I will quote a brief passage. "True humour springs not more from the head, than from the heart. It is not contempt; its essence is love; it issues not in laughter, but in still smiles, which lie far deeper. It is a sort of inverse sublimity, exalting, as it were, into our affections what is below us, while sublimity draws down into our affections what is above us. The former is scarcely less precious and heart-affecting than the latter; perhaps, it is still rarer, and as a test of genius, still more decisive. It is, in fact, the bloom and perfume, the honest effluence, of a deep, fine and loving nature; a nature in harmony with itself, reconciled to the world and its stintedness and contradiction; nay, finding in this very contradiction, new elements of beauty, as well as goodness."

ADVERSE INFLUENCES—INDIAN CLIMATE AND PHILOSOPHY. HUMOUR, in this sense, will ever be the portion of the blessed among mankind. I am not so extravagent in my wishes as to regret that we have none among us who will answer to the ideal of Carlyle. All that I have to say in reference to my countrymen is that they are deficient even in the ordinary perception of humour, in an ordinary sense of the ludicrous. The Indian is contemplative and spiritual. He is a steady and sober being, in desperate earnest about his religion and the salvation of his soul. The grandeur and immensity of his natural surroundings strike him with awe and terror, nurtured amidst the loftiest of mountain ranges, and the grandest of primeval forests; the Rishies of old were absorbed in the mysteries of the universe, and evolved a philosophy which spurned at worldly goods and worldly desires as vanity of vanities. Among our Sadhus and Sanyasis self-mortification is the highest form of virtue. It means a deliberate effacement of the finer and nobler feelings of man. It is an exalted selfishness, fatal to the development of active and energetic virtues, and to the strenuous exercise of active benevolence. It stunts the growth and development of the whole men. It specializes, so to speak, in the training of certain faculties, to the rigid exclusion of the rest. It deliberately favours a mutilated growth. Here is a soil which is certainly not congenial to humour. Our philosophy may be the result of our climate and our surroundings. The philosophy is too oppressive for the growth of humour, and our climate, making us torpid and languid, operates as its poweful ally in the same direction. It is favourable to a passive, dreamy sort of existence. If we are not nimble, and active and mirthful, the fault is not all our own. Look at an Indian crowd, slow and calm and sad-visaged. There is hardly a smile on the face; there is no laughter in the soul. A philosophic writer has said that the Oriental, on account of the climate inducing passive, introspective habits, is naturally more prone to envy than the European. I do not know if this trait is a fact. But if he is correct in his surmise, it may be said of the Oriental that he sits and simmers, he yawns and envies. We have our own good traits which are not so distinctive a feature of the Western. But as this is not a discourse upon the comparative merits of the white race and the dark, I shall not digress from the main purpose of my theme.

EFFECT ON CHARACTER. WANT of humour in the composition of the Indian operates in various directions. It dulls his sense of the true proportion of things. He magnifies trifles; he broods over petty or imaginary wrongs; he can scarcely brook an honest difference of opinion, and is slow to attribute a charitable motive to his opponent; he is sensitive to little slights and tenacious in his resentments. Look at our public life. The Extremists hate and revile the Moderates, and the Moderates will give no quarter to the Extremists. I have heard of petty squabbles in Municipal Boards ending in dire enmities. Parties are formed, not for upholding some public principle, but for perpetuating personal rivalries. I have recently read of an all-night sitting of a Municipal Board in a town in Gujarat, which was certainly not necessitated by the exigencies of public business. These personalities must also be attributed, in part, to our being still new to self-governing institutions. In the public life of England the differences of statesmen on public questions rarely degenerate into personal animosity. You may hear Members of Parliament hurling invectives at one another across the floor of the House, but their differences are not allowed to disturb the amenities of social life. If politicians on the Continent have still much to learn from England in this respect, the publicists in India are not much to blame.

THE NATIVE STATES. I do not know if there are any States in the world so happily circumstanced as the Native States of India. Ensconced safely in their tight little domains, the Chiefs enjoy perfect immunity from aggression from without. The paramount Power acts as Warden of the Marches, and watches over their security. They do not need a standing army. Secure from without and undisturbed within, they can employ all their resources on their moral and material welfare. They are free to work out their own salvation; they are free to do many things which are denied to the alien ruler; and if they go the right way, they can work wonders. The machinery of government need not be cumbersome and complicated; the wheels of government need not grind slowly, and grind exceedingly fine. The prince is usually loved by his people. He is their father and protector. He is the benevolent despot to whom they must turn for favours and kindnesses. It is not surprising for these and other reasons that there is very little sedition in Native States, and no unrest. A few cases, lately discovered, may be regarded as sporadic. They are noxious exotics which have not sprung from the native soil of the States.

A PARADISE OF PEACE. Among the Principalities in which the relations between the Chief and his subjects may be said to have approached perfection, may be ranked the Kathiawar State of Gondal. The Chief has just celebrated the Silver Jubilee of his reign, and has received from his people the warmest of greetings. They fondly recall in their address the numerous benefits conferred upon them, while there is not a word indicating their future wants and wishes. They are troubled with no aspirations. They feel they are governed well and kindly, and are perfectly happy and grateful. There has been an advance all along the line in this State. As many as forty taxes have been abolished, and during plague and famine, the Thakore Saheb was prompt with his healing measures. The Chief is a man of few words and modest, and his acknowledgment was characteristic. His advice to his beloved subjects was brief and simple. "We must all unite in not allowing any disturbing element to obstruct or divert peaceful progress." The advice is happily superfluous. There has been no disturbance and no obstruction, during all these years, in the happy little State of Gondal.

DION.

## UNITED PROVINCES COUNCIL.

### Bills for Next Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 3.

At a meeting of the United Provinces Legislative Council on the 10th instant the report of the Select Committee on the Excise Bill will be taken into consideration. Amendments to the Bill (as amended by the Select Committee) will be moved by the Hon'ble Mr. L. A. S. Porter and after they have been disposed of it will be moved that the Bill will be passed.

The reports of the Select Committees on the Oudh Estates (Amendment) Bill and the Oudh Settled Estates (Amendment) Bill will be considered. A further amendment to the former Bill will be moved by the Hon. Mr. J. W. Hose and after its disposal the Bills be passed.

The United Provinces Water Works (Amendment) Bill will be taken into consideration, and it will be moved that the Bill be passed.

## PERJURY IN MIDNAPORE BOMB CASE.

### Sentence Confirmed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 3.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chatterjee dismissed the appeal of Mohesh Chunder Rant who was sentenced to a year's rigorous imprisonment for perjury in the Midnapore Bomb Conspiracy case.

## SIR ARTHUR LAWLEY.

### Returns to Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 3.

The Governor of Madras and party arrived at Guindy this afternoon by motor from Vellore. Yesterday was spent in visiting the sight of the town including Fort Police Training station.

## R. I. M. S. "NORTHBROOK."

### Arrival at Madras.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, NOVEMBER 3.

R. I. M. S. "Northbrook" arrived in Madras harbour this morning from Bombay bringing in drafts ex-hired transport "Plassy" from England. Troops disembarked this afternoon.

## ALL SAINTS' LONAVLA.

### Dedication and Confirmation.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—On Sunday last (the eve of the feast of All Saints, the Bishop of the Diocese dedicated the new Church, which the Great Indian Peninsula Railway authorities have just built in their flourishing and healthy station at the head of the Ghauts—Lonavla.

The Church was filled to overflowing before the commencement of the Service, and many had to be content with a position in the spacious verandah. The Bishop, attended by the Revd. W. Kennelly, Chaplain of Byculla, demanded admittance by the west entrance of the Church, and was admitted by the Chaplain of Lonavla, Revd. S. R. Colby. The procession of choir and clergy proceeded to the chancel singing "All people that on earth do dwell." After prayers, said by His Lordship, a procession was formed in order to visit the Font, Pulpit, Lectern, and Holy Table. At each place the Bishop offered appropriate prayers and suitable portions of the Scripture were read. The many handsome gifts supplied to the Church by Bombay officials and the Lonavla Staff were blessed by the Bishop, and before the procession the new Processional Cross, supplied by a Driver at Lonavla, was consecrated and headed the procession, "Onward Christian Soldiers" being sung during its progress.

After the dedication Service twenty-one persons were confirmed. The service were heartily entered into by the large congregation and the Bishops, address to the candidates was much appreciated.

On Monday, All Saints' Day, the first Eucharist was celebrated in the new Church, and as befitted the occasion was a Service of solemn grandeur. The Service commenced with the Processional "God of Abraham Praise," the Lonavla choir being assisted by helpers from Parel and Kirkee. By kind permission of the Colonel of the G. I. P. Volunteers and Bandmaster, the Band assisted the organ during the Processional. The celebrant was the Rev. S. R. Colby, Chaplain of Lonavla, and the Bishop gave the absolution and blessing. The Service sung was Caleb Simper's Holy Communion in E flat and was very well rendered by the large choir in the chancel, assisted by the ladies' choir.

The Bishop preached the sermon, which was listened to with wrapt attention. The collection of nearly Rs. 150 is for the adornment of the Church.

The clergy assisting the Bishop and the Chaplain were the Rev. Father Page of Panch Howd. The Rev. G. R. A. Courtiee of Kirkee and the Rev. W. Kennelly of Byculla.

This dignified and stately Service of All Saints' Day was a good illustration of the beauty of Divine worship undertaken in accord with the best traditions of the Church of England, by those who endeavour to be loyal to their Prayer Book.

It was a Service of which the Bishop, the Chaplain and the people may be proud.

## FIREWORKS AT BYCULLA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—On behalf of hundreds of little ones living in and near Byculla and elsewhere, could not the Managing Committee of the Byculla Schools Entertainment, kindly see their way to change the hour for the fireworks which takes place so late as 11-15 p. m. the last item in the programme—on the 9th inst., by which time many of the little ones would be in the land of nod? If the time could be altered to an earlier hour—say between 9 and 10 for the fireworks,—they would enjoy the tamasha immensely.—Yours, etc.,

COLABA.

## "THE ETERNAL FEMININE."

### A Woman's Side.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

"The mass of mankind is uncommonly slow.
To acknowledge the fact it behoves them to know.
Or to learn that a woman is not like a mouse
Needing nothing but cheese and the walls of a house."

SIR,—I cannot express what were my feelings on reading the article, "The Eternal Feminine" by "A Benedict." It was not bitter nor did I think him brutal. I felt very very sorry that he should have had such a hard experience to make him write in that strain.

I wish to write a word for the "weaker sex," and as I am one of them I hope I may be excused if I am a little partial towards my own. I cannot argue on all the points put forward by Benedict, and I have not seen enough of the world to do so, and I beg that those who read these few lines, will not judge by the writing, but by the opinions expressed. I will take them in order:—Vanity! "Vanity of vanities all is vanity." All is not vanity; few women are vain, and those that are either have beauty, talent, (or something equivalent) to be proud about 'proud'! that is the word, she is not vain of herself but proud of that particular gift. Some of us are not so lucky and have no especial gift, but we may be blest with good taste which again is mistaken for vanity. Has Benedict ever been to a shop with a lady who wishes to buy a hat? As she enters, a glance round is sufficient to tell her which hat it is she wants, she may have plenty of time on hand and so try them on all round, or she may be trying to see how much Benedict's temper will stand, (only he doesn't see the humour of it, which is a pity); she listens to all the attendant has to say, as each hat is passed over, she is waiting for that particular hat and it comes! Now Benedict, see the way she puts it on, just at the proper angle, it exceeds her expectations, it is a triumph! The purchase is soon made and so to say she pockets her prize. As she is passing out her eye falls on a beautiful bit of silk, for which perhaps she has no apparent use, but it is such a lovely piece of silk, if she has been brought up extravagantly she buys it, if not, she wishes she could. By this I wish to show that women are not vain, but have a great love for the beautiful for itself, hence they like their homes nice, themselves nice and all about them nice, and although we have had no great women artists, still on the whole women have an artistic nature. It is an essential part of them, some have it in a higher, some in a lower degree. Of course there are women who follow the fashion blindly to their own ridicule, but I don't think, men are far behind, as I hear and have seen that a pink shirt, green socks, and green hat are quite the correct thing.

It is wrong to say that a woman's clothes cost so much more than a man's, at least in the middle classes, you will more often find it the other way about, and a man generally makes up with, his club, drink, cigars, etc.

Vanity! man is not vain, but he has conceit; the two may be synonymous, but I use them differently. To explain what I mean. I knew a young man whom I thought such a nice young man! such a simple young man! until one day I heard him express his views on marriage and girls. All the girls he had met were quite ready to fall at his feet, they were only waiting to be asked! This young man has no reason to be conceited. He has neither beauty, nor talent, however he has some very good qualities, but I think they are all dominated by this great conceit. I see him growing up a bitter old man, especially in his views towards women, because he will have found in reality they were not so eager to fall at his feet. This sort of conceit in a man is bad enough, but unfortunately there are many men, who have another sort of conceit which is even worse than conceit, which makes a man, think a woman is ready to have him, not for what he is, but for what he may have. The man who thinks a woman is easily won, with a bracelet or brooch; is any man looking for such a woman? He will surely find her. She will be every wit what he expected, in short she'll be a Tartar, and then in the near future when he has been severely bitten, will he write of the "Eternal Feminine," the extravagance of women, and frailties of the weaker sex. I say let him pause and consider and remember, that as ye seek, so ye shall find. "I have had a very small experience, but I am pleased to say, I have met a few men, very different to the above, indeed! I have great reason to be proud of it and I say to young men, don't think all the young ladies are looking at you, but that it is a great condescension on her part when a young lady deigns to do so, you will find that she will come up to your ideals, and whatever happens never let them be shaken."

"Love!" Benedict, I do not agree with you, when you say, that for love a woman will make no self-sacrifice. I only ask you to turn over a few pages of history, and there you will see the stories of many, many women, who have given up parents, home, money, and very often their lives for the man they loved, and not only for love; they have given their lives to other good works, like men who have left their homes, and perhaps good positions, to join the Army, and Navy, or missionary works, so women too have left their homes, and the ones they loved, to be missionaries, nurses, to tend the poor and often receiving no material recompense.

"Intellect!" I think I may say our two greatest sovereigns were women. Mr. Gladstone himself said he owed a great deal to his wife, and many other great men have owned the same, and many men not so great know the same, but they wont own it, and then again women haven't had the same chance as men. Till only a few years ago it was considered a terrible thing for a woman to write a book, but now that is all changed. Woman's intellect is there, it is only waiting to be developed, and when she is the equal of man in her intellectual capacity there is no reason why she should be any less a woman, as the three great instances above show.

One more word. Benedict speaks of that "monstrosity," the woman "bachelor." What a horrible expression! And let him look round at the typists and shop girls, many with pale faces, and wasted bodies, earning their living against great odds often on a bare pittance, and then let him pause before using that fearful expression "a woman bachelor." Again, let him look round at those more fortunate women, who are able to study at college to take a Doctor's degree or become barristers, whose physical body has improved with their intellectual strength, who meet men as their equals, and who when asked in marriage can give themselves independently, when men will have no need to think they are being married for a home, and again let him refrain from using that expression a "woman bachelor." And last of all the "suffragette." I think we are all grieved and sometimes amused by the accounts we read. I wonder where the movement will end, (not the movement but these stupid demonstrations the movement will go on and in a few more years women will have the vote they will then be prepared for it, and there will be no need for these foolish scenes). I don't think much will be done by force. I often wonder what the husbands are doing. I am sure now if a husband said to his wife, "My dear, I really don't care for you to go suffragetting," I am sure she wouldn't. If all the husbands said the same there would be an end to these foolish scenes, and those ladies who have no husbands no doubt have some one, who could persuade them, but what are these same husbands, the ("lords of creation") doing, to let their slaves get so out of hand? Is it that they do not dare? or that they do not care? In the first place they fail to exert their authority, in the second their interest.

When man is more worthy to command he will certainly be obeyed. "Benedict" has heard many women refuse to admit they said that little word "obey" at the altar. I too have heard many women say the same, but somehow they are the merriest, and most obedient of little wives. I see a lady, married with grown up sons and daughters and at such times as the Christmas dinner, or New Year's party when our thoughts turn to fun and laughter and so to love, she will declare she never said that word "obey." This is a source of great delight to the young people. Her husband smiles with a merry twinkle in his eye. He knows! The young ladies declare when their time comes they'll never say that word "obey." and as for obeying any man they would never think of such a thing. The young men on their part say they will stop little short of putting their wives in chains and tying her to the bed post, when she gets out of hand, and so a weary hour passes, merrily away, but is that all? Oh, no, those children know how their mother, anticipates the slightest wish of her husband, and they honour her who honours their father. But there is another side to this question, a very novel side, as this good wife "obeys" her husband, so he obeys her, he asks her advice, yes! and takes it too, but the outside world do not see this side and she least of all would like them to. We separate, and when she comes to bid us good-night she tells us she really did say that awful word "obey," but only in a whisper! the very slightest murmur! we smile and we understand, that we too must say it, if only ever so softly, but that it must be closer to our hearts for all that. In conclusion, I would ask Benedict, to put away all that is past, to glance round his acquaintances, to remove the mist before his eyes, to look again in a clear light, and I am sure, I am certain, he will see them in fairer colours later on to write another article and give his eloquence to the brighter side.

"There's nought can be compared to her throughout
the wide creation,
She is a paradise on earth—our greatest consolation."

HOPE.

## BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS IN MANGROL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MANGROL, OCTOBER 30.

The 29th of October was a gala day for Mangrol, it being the anniversary of the 50th birthday of Sheikh Mohomed Jehangirmian Saheb, the Sheikh of Mangrol.

Mangrol is a small town and was known in former days by the name of "Ratnagarh." It is the capital of the State of Mangrol on the coast of Kathiawar and has seen chequered days. It will be interesting to briefly summarise its entertaining history as told by the Agency officers. The Kathiawar Gazetteer by Col. John Watson narrates that Mangrol is an ancient town situated on the sea coast in the Sorath division of the province of Kathiawar. The chiefship of this place was originally held by a Vaghela Chief as a fief of the Rajput kingdom of Unhilwad Patan.

About the year 1376 a family of Bokhara Syeds subverted the Hindoo Government and made themselves masters of the town. Shamshkan, however, subsequently took possession of it, in the name of the Delhi Emporor Phiroz Taghlak. Two other influential families of Sheikhs and Maliks later on shared the Government with the Syeds, subject to the paramount authority of the Delhi Emperors, and in 1398 the Emperor's Viceroy appointed Sheikh bin Taj at Mangrol.

At this time Junagadh was held by a chief of the Rajput tribe and did not come under Mahomedan yoke until 1473 when Sultan Mohemed Beghra of Gujrat conquered it. In 1592 Junagadh was taken by the Imperial Viceroy and the province of Sorath, including Mangrol, became a crown domain of the Delhi Emperors under an Imperial Fojdar.

During the decline of the Mogal Empire the Fojdar Sherkhan, in the year 1748, became independant and assumed the name of Bahadurkhan and the title of Nawab of Junagadh. About that time, the old Mangrol families of Syeds and Sheikhs repossessed themselves of the town and the Fort of Mangrol, admitting in 1787 a thana of the Peshwa Baji Rao. But the religious intolerance of the Hindoo Thanadar drove the Sheikh into revolt and in 1749 Sheikh Fakhruddin and soon after his nephew, Sheikh Mian, the ancestor in the fifth generation of the present Sheikh, expelled his rivals and acquired sole authority over a wide area levying tribute from Keshod and Chorwad, now in Junagadh territory, Kodinar in Baroda, Porbander and Patan, and also capturing the fort of Veraval .................. In 1762 he was, however, expelled from Veraval by Diwan Amarji of Junagadh.

History thus shews that Mangrol came under Mahomedan authority long before Junagadh was conquered by Mahomed Beghra from the Hindoo Chudasama kings and that the two places had nothing in common. At the dismemberment of the Mogal Empire the Nawab of Junagadh and the Sheikh of Mangrol asserted their independence and scrambled for the country. A series of complications and disputes followed between the Nawabs and the Sheikhs for a long period, and, unfortunately, some of them still form the subject of bitter controversies although an agreement brought about by the intervention of the British in 1879 has greatly tended to pacify these two hereditary rivals and defined to a great extent mutual rights and privileges, and Mangrol to-day enjoys all the rights, privileges and position of a second class chief in Kathiawar under Junagadh. . . . . The present Sheik Saheb, a direct descendant of Sheik Mian, whose sword, as his political sagacity, was well known in Kathiawar, is worthy of the name he bears, and unlike many a native chief in India is simple and unostentatious in his ways almost to a fault. The vices and the many an unbecoming show which rule rampant in not a few native state courts are totally absent from his. The salutary effects of this have a very wholesome influence on his subjects, who are industrious and peace-loving. His business habits daily keep him busily occupied, assisted by his able Diwan, Mr. Dehlavi, Barrister-at-law, in the discharge of state duties. Though this is only the second year of his accession the Sheikh has succeeded in re-organizing many a state department and has brought the financial condition, which had almost starved every branch of administration, to a pitch from where smooth working is feasible. Though fully taken up in the proper administration of the country the Sheikh Saheb is keenly interested in the development of Agriculture and Industry in his State. He has started an experimental farm where cultivation of cotton, sugar cane, and groundnuts are specially attended to; and imported silk worms which bid fair to open a new and paying industry for the people. The cool climate of Mangrol with its charming garden surroundings, and the abundant growth of the castor plant seem to render it particularly favourable for the growth of Ericulture. All this has endeared the Sheikh to the people in the short period of his rule to an extent which was evidenced by their hearty rejoicings on the 29th. Although he has been keeping bad health for some time and he was reluctant to celebrate the birthday, his officers and subjects gave him no peace until the anniversary day was made a gala day. A Darbar was held in the ancient Darbargadh (Palace) where a few declarations by him are worthy of note. (1) He abolished the compulsory Nazar of each servant's one fourth pay; (2) remmitted Rs. 9,000 of the arrears of Revenue; (3) announced the establishment of a State Bank for the Agricultural and mercantile classes; (4) awarded a full pension, although that is not the State rule, to his old retiring Revenue Commissioner in appreciation of his services; and 5th declared that the much-needed dispensary with its requirements would be an accomplished fact before the end of the Revenue year.

After an award of a few Poshaks and the distribution of the usual Attar-Pan, the first function of the day was over by 11 o'clock.

The Sheikh Saheb entertained his Amirs and officers to a sumptuous lunch, and at 2 o'clock justified his declaration made in the Darbar, by laying the foundation of the "SheikMian" dispensary amid the cheers of the people. In the afternoon he attended the sports which were very successfully organized by his officers, headed by the Diwan, where they gave an "At Home" in honour of the occasion.

An interesting programme of various games and sports in which the young Kumars just back from the Rajkumar College for his holidays took part, was gone through by 6 o'clock. And at the end the Sheikh Saheb awarded prizes to the winners, and sincerely thanked his Diwan for succeeding in spite of his (Sheikh's) indifferent health in bringing the day to a happy ending.

## MAHOMEDANS' MUNICIPAL REPRESENTATION.

THE EDITOR, OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I beg to draw the attention of the Government to an important matter in connection with the forthcoming Mahomedan election for the Legislative Council. There are at present four Mahomedan candidates for the Bombay City. It seems that Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula was able to obtain the names of the Mahomedan voters in Bombay at least a month before the list was officially placed in the Town Hall. The public would like to know how he came to get the list before the time and why such concession was allowed to one particular individual. It is alleged in some quarters that some canvassers for this candidate are frightening the voters that should they change their mind and give their vote to some other candidate, Government would prosecute them. If these allegations are true, it is high time that Government should interfere and put a stop to such things.—Your's etc.

A MAHOMEDAN CITIZEN.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, NOVEMBER 2.

Brigadier General J. A. Bell having returned from leave has assumed command of the Lucknow Brigade.

## JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES IN INDIA.

A blue book to hand yesterday, compiled from the provincial reports on the working of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1882, gives the annual lists of joint-stock companies furnished by the Registrars, and special returns of companies with sterling capital received from the managers or agents, the Indian Tea Association, and the Railway Board. It shows that the total number of companies, which have been registered in India under the law from the time it was passed, amounts to 5,173. Of these, 2,061 were working at the end of 1907-08, most of the others having been either wound up or otherwise discontinued or never having commenced business, so that about 60 per cent. of the companies started have been failures. The companies that have ceased to work include a number of speculative gold-mining companies formed in Bengal some years ago and a considerable number of "provident associations formed in the last few years in the same province. Some companies have also been taken off the Indian register, to be reconstructed as companies under the English law with their head offices in London.

During the year 289 new companies with a nominal and paid up capital of Rs. 15,80,70,348 and Rs. 69,34,672 respectively were registered, and 151 companies with a nominal and paid-up capital of Rs. 3,73,22,116 and Rs. 76,32,170 respectively ceased to work.

In 1907-08 there was a net increase of 139 in the number of companies, of Rs. 13,61,94,150 in the nominal capital and of Rs. 6,54,50,190 in the paid-up capital. The nominal capital of 58 companies was increased by Rs. 4,02,21,642 and the paid-up capital of 684 companies by Rs. 6,93,74,379. The nominal capital of 2 companies was reduced by Rs. 2,69,610 and the paid-up capital of 88 companies Rs. 10,88,069.

At the close of 1907-08 the companies at work had a paid-up capital of Rs 50,81,38,988; this was more by Rs. 6,54,50,199 than that of the preceding year. There has been an increase of 45·9 per cent. in the paid-up capital in the last ten years.

About 77·7 per cent. of the capital invested in joint-stock enterprise is concentrated in companies registered in Bengal and Bombay. Bengal has Rs. 20,40,00,887 being 40·1 per cent. and Bombay Rs. 19,08,39,907 being 37·6 per cent. of the whole. Thereafter but a long way behind comes Madras with a capital of Rs. 4,35,63,870 being 8·6 per cent. of the whole.

Nearly half—about Rs. 24,00,00,000—of the aggregate capital is invested in mills and presses, chiefly for working or pressing cotton, jute, wool, and silk. This capital has increased 34 per cent. in the last ten years. A great number of the mills and presses are registered in Bombay, that presidency representing about 52 per cent. of this sum, most of it invested in cotton mills and presses. Mills and presses (mainly jute) registered in Bengal represent but nearly half of the capital invested in mills and presses in Bombay.

Trading companies account for nearly Rs. 10,04,10,000, of which not much, nearly a third (Rs. 3,16,83,703 or 31·5 per cent.), is invested in railways and tramways. The companies for the working of these lines are mainly the creation of the last eleven years.

In tea, coffee, and other plantations, over Rs. 3,60,00,000 are invested, of which nearly 88·7 per cent. is held in Bengal, most of the tea companies being registered in Calcutta. The capital invested in tea nearly (Rs. 3,48,00,000) increased by about 8 per cent. in the last decade. The rupee capital is about one-sixth of the sterling capital invested in this industry.

Banking, loan, and insurance companies account for Rs. 6,89,00,000 of which 36·4 per cent. is in companies registered in Bengal and 23·7 per cent. in Madras. The capital of banking and loan companies has increased by about 83 per cent. in the last ten years. It includes Rs. 2,21,89,283 being the capital of the eleven joint-stock banks shewn in table No. 1 and Rs 2,10,85,186 for the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in table No. 2 of the section relating to Banks.

The capital of mining and quarrying companies is nearly Rs.4, 24,00,000, of which 80 per cent is invested in companies registered in Bengal most of it representing capital invested in coal mines. The capital invested in coal companies has more than doubled in the decade.

The average capital of each company is highest in Bengal where it amounts to Rs. 3,98,439 the average of Bombay being Rs.3,87,887, the average of the 544 companies registered in Madras is only Rs80,079 the reason being found in the extremely large application of the Companies Act to the business of small money lenders, for no less than 311 out of the 422 "banking and loan" companies in all India are registered in Madras with a paid-up capital of Rs. 1,62,32,855.

It should be noted that the capital stated above represent share capital only, while several companies have issued debentures, the total value of which at the close the half year ending December 1906 amounted to Rs. 6,85,00,000 of which Rs 4,68,00,000 belongs to Bengal, Rs. 1,55,00,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 39,00,000 to Madras. The value of cotton mill debentures was Rs. 1,57,01,660, and of jute mill debentures Rs. 3,18,59,370.

There were 633 companies limited by guarantee at the close of the year 1906-07. Of these 188 ceased to work and 126 new companies were registered during the year 1907-08, giving a net total of 571 companies at work on the 31st March 1908.

The fees realised during 1907-08 were Rs. 1,06,745 and the expenditure was Rs. 4,261.

A table shews the number, description, and capital of companies which are registered elsewhere than in India, but which carry on work exclusively, or nearly so in India with sterling capital. The list has been made complete, as far as practicable, and the total number of such companies is 227 and the paid up capital amounts to £78,872,404 besides £37,862,898, as debentures. The Railways represent £42,657,510 paid-up capital and £34,040,600 debentures. Of the rest the sterling share capital invested in the tea industry is £13,495,562, in jute mills £2,308,894, in cotton mills £798,521 and in rice mills £851,975. The gold fields in Southern India are mostly worked by companies formed in London the paid-up sterling capital being £2,743,967.

## PILGRIMS IN BOMBAY.

At present there are about 7,000 pilgrims in Bombay lodged as follows:—About 100 in the Pilgrims' Camp at Foras Road kindly given free of rent by Mr. Hormusji N. Vakeel and the mother of the late Mr. Mahomed Sahoo Sidick, the trustees of the said Mr. Mahomed (Bachoo) Saboo Sidick. About 1,000 in the Cumoo Sulaiman's Musafirkhana at Frere Road. About 800 in the Ismail Set's Musafirkhana at Packmodia Street. About 600 pilgrims in Mr. Shirazi's Imambada at Jail Road. About 600 pilgrims in the Namazi's Imambada at Packmodia Street. About 900 pilgrims in the Muzafferabad hall kindly given by Mr. Haji Cassum Joosub. The remaining pilgrims are in houses privately rented by themselves or brokers. The Shirazi Imambada has been given by Mr. Mirza Mahomed Shirazi free of charge for the use of the Sunni pilgrims. Surely such charitable actions as this serves to cement good feeling between all sects of Mahomedans.

Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I. C.S., the Commissioner of Police, is personally repeatedly visiting the various places where pilgrims are lodged, and making enquiries regarding their comfort. The Government has placed at the disposal of the Commissioner Rs. 3,000 to provide for and make every necessary arrangement regarding the pilgrims staying at the said Camps.

THE Autumn issue of "Night and Day," the quarterly official organ of Dr. Barnardo's Homes, is full of interesting matter, not only for the many supporters of the Institutions, but for all who keep an eye on the progress of one of the most remarkable philanthropic agencies of our day. The Homes, it appears, have 8,500 boys and girls under their daily charge, and they have rescued in the course of their 43 years of existence 67,834 children; all of these from destitution and very many of them from conditions which are disgraceful to modern civilisation. Their emigrants number 21,638: they are going forth to Canada at the average rate of about 1,000 a year, and success in the Dominion awaits at least 98 per cent. of them. The value of the Institutions as a social factor is not easily overestimated. Small wonder that the magistrate of the Thames Police Court sent a special donation in aid of their "valuable work," or that other courts recognise their splendid labours in clearing the streets of possible wastrels and hooligans! It is not surprising, moreover, that the support of such a work demands large and liberal additions to the exchequer.

# INDIAN NEWS AND NOTES.

[ ASSOCIATED PRESS TELEGRAMS.]

## NARAINGANJ STABBING CASE.

DACCA, November 2.

The Narainganj stabbing is being heard to-day by the Additional Magistrate, Girindra Nath Banerjee. It will be remembered that on 31st August last, during the "Jhulan" festival a Mahomedan was stabbed in an affray, an account of which Kamini Bhattacharjee, the drill-master of Narainganj School, Jeminidas, a college student, and Hemendra Nath Dhar, Ganandra Das Aditya Dutt, three school students, stand charged under various sections of the I. P. C.

Brojendra Sen, Headmaster, Ukil's Institution, the first witness, called to-day for the defence, said he knew Hemendra who was a student of the supplementry Entrance Class of his school. Accused's name was struck off on 30th September last for failing to pay fees. Here the school register was submitted for the inspection of the Court and the clerk's handwriting, and Hemendra were identified by the witness. Witness taught the accused's class for one period every day. He regularly attended the class up to 28th August. Cross-examined by the Public Prosecutor, witness said the supplementry class used to be dissolved at 2 or 3 and no time was fixed for calling the register. The school remained closed on 31st August. Witness guessed three-fourth of attendance marks were in his handwriting. He had no other independent knowledge than the register marks to ascertain the boy's regularity. But he remembered Hemendra was regular. Hemendra's father Narendranath Dhar, deposed that he was present at the time of his son's arrest and on the previous night he heard Hemendra reading with his president tutor till he went to bed after 11. Cross-examined he said Satis who was seeking for employment taught Hon Sanscrit and was a relation of his. Satis Ghose, the tutor, examined, said he was a probationer in the Railway Mail Serice. He slept with Hem at 11-30 on the night previous to Hem's arrest. This witness corroborated the former one in the main. Mohendra Roy, Pleader, appeared for the defence. The case is still proceeding.

## THE ALIPORE BOMB TRIAL.

CALCUTTA, November 3.

During the Alipore Bomb trial the prosecution, referring to Arabindo Ghose's book, "Bhewani Mandir," suggested that it preached doctrines which would incite boys to commit dacoities and thus collect money for "Swaraj" propaganda, but the police are still convinced that all these so-called political dacoities are the work of a secret society composed of educated and respectable Bengalee youths. Referring to these dacoities the "Englishman" says it is quite possible that all these dacoities are the result of the subtlety and daring of one man as fountain head and all the energy of the police should be devoted towards securing him. Of course the trouble will be to find evidence of the standard demanded by the law courts in India but even this difficulty might be got over by the application of the valuable Deportation Act.

## THE BURMA COUNCILS.

RANGOON, November 3.

The names of Mr. M. Cowasjee and Mr. W. F. Noyce have been submitted to the Local Government as nominees for the New Burma Legislative Council.

## THE MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

RANGOON, November 3.

At a meeting of the Mahomedan community yesterday a Resolution was passed stating that the Mahomedan Public of Rangoon know nothing of the invitation given to the All-India Mahomedan Educational Conference by Abdul Karim Jamal.

## ARMS AND PROSECUTION.

CALCUTTA, November 3.

Yesterday police sent up one Tarak Nath Roy of Chetla before the Police Magistrate of Alipore on a charge of having in his possession thirty-five revolver cartridges without a license. The case was adjourned to complete the police enquiry.

## THE REFORMED COUNCILS.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 3.

The "Pioneer" writes that it is probable that unless something unforeseen should occur, the proclamation which is to bring the Indian Council Act of 1909 into operation will be issued at Calcutta about the 15th of present month and that at the same time an explanatory resume of the Act will be issued together with regulations as to the conditions under which and the manner in which persons resident in India may be nominated or elected as members of the Councils and the rules of business at these Councils.

## UNREST ON THE FRONTIER.

SIMLA, November 3.

News from the Frontier states that Mulla Mohamed Yusuf, son of the notorious Sofi Mulla, is actively preaching in the Shinwari country and several other Mullas are assisting him. His favourite topics are Jehad Ghazia and obedience to the King of Islam.

## OFFSHOOT OF MIDNAPORE CASE.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 3.

The case known as offshoot of the Midnapore bomb case, was disposed of by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chatterjee at the High Court to-day. In this case Mohesh Chunder Raut obtained a rule on the District Magistrate, Midnapore, to show cause why conviction of and sentence passed on petitioner should not be set aside. Babu Dasarathi Sanyal who appeared for accused urged that there were no findings of fact showing that in making statements he gave evidence which to his knowledge was false and that sanction granted did not cover all statements charged. Their Lordships held that the rule was clearly defective. Their Lordships had been asked to extend the operation of the rule to the first statement also, but in so doing they must be satisfied that no offence had really been committed. In this case their Lordships were not satisfied that the accused was not guilty of perjury therefore the rule must be discharged.

## THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

SIMBA, November 3.

The Formal Notification directing the reassembling of the Viceroy's Executive Council in Calcutta has been issued. It is expected that the Reform Act will be brought into force by the middle of November and the Provincial Councils will meet early next year and the Imperial Council in the middle of January.

## NEW MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR LUCKNOW.

LUCKNOW, November 3.

The construction of Medical College Buildings here has been taken in hand in anticipation of Supreme Government's sanction. A new bridge will replace the Nawab's bridge over the Gumti and boarding houses for Medical students will be erected on the other side.

## RECENT CYCLONE AT GOALUNDO.

### Salvage Operations.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 3.

The work of salvage at Goalundo is rapidly proceeding and it is thought by Messrs. Kilburn and Co. that total losses from the recent cyclone will not be so exceedingly heavy as was at first thought likely as the depth of water decreases day by day. The work of reclammation is greatly facilitated and it is now believed that "Vultul" and the "Rohini" of the Indian General Navigation and Railway Company will both be refloated. As regards the other sunken steamer of the same proprietorship, "Diannah", her machinery and all valuable part will be salved and when this is done the vessel will be broken up. The flats and launches are irrecoverable.

## GOVERNOR RETURNS TO MADRAS.

MADRAS, November 3.

H. E. the Governor returned to Madras after his visit to Mysore. His Excellency motored all the way.

## THE HITABADI SEDITION CASE.

CALCUTTA, November 3.

The "Hitabadi" sedition case was resumed to-day, some more evidence was taken and the case adjourned.

## MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD, M. P.

LUCKNOW, November 3.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald is expected here on 6th and Mr. Venis, Officiating Director of Public Instruction to-morrow.

## COURT POET OF THE NIZAM.

LUCKNOW, November 3.

Jalil, a son of a well known Lucknow poet, Mahomed Amir, has been appointed Court poet by the Nizam. Maulvi Latif Ahmed, another poet, Assistant Judicial Secretary of Hyderabad.

## CENSUS OF THE SHIAS.

LUCKNOW, November 3.

The Editor Surmarazgar has taken a census of the Shias numbering about four lakhs in the United Provinces of whom about 30 thousand live in Lucknow City.

## HON'BLE MR. HARVEY'S TOUR.

SIMLA, November 3.

The Hon'ble Mr. Harvey may visit Madras and Southern India by the end of this month.

## PROTEST AGAINST DEMOLITION OF HINDU TEMPLES.

LUCKNOW, November 3.

Seven hundred Hindu residents of Cawnpur have petitioned the Local Government against the alignment of a new road entailing the demolition of nine temples.

## R. I. M. S. "NORTHBROOK."

MADRAS, November 3.

The R. I. M. S. "Northbrook" with drafts exhired transport "Plassy" arrived in Madras harbour to-day. 552 were on board and these having disembarked were sent by special train to Bangalore, Wellington, Bellary, etc.

## ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 3.

A special Bench of the High Court consisting of the Chief Justice and Justices Carnduff and Chatterjee to-day disposed of the matter in which Messrs. Bird and Co. and some of their servants alleged to have committed contempt of Court by refusing to allow process in a certain suit to be server and by turning the process served and his peon out. After going through affidavits made by parties their Lordships held the partners of the firm of Bird and Company were not responsible for the conduct of their servants as they were not present in the office at that time. The Cashier and Durwans were held responsible and were made to pay the costs of the application.

## SUPERINTENDENTS OF JAILS.

MADRAS, Nov. 3.

News has been received of the Secretary of State having placed the Superintendents of Jails who are non-medical on the same footing as the latter. Messrs. Shoebrick, Gadsen and Young are the names of the Superintendents.

## NARAINGANJ STABBING CASE.

DACCA, November. 3.

The Narainganj stabbing case in which four college and school students and the drill master of Narainganj school are accused was resumed to-day in the Court of the Additional Magistrate, Girindra Bannerji. First defence witness examined to-day was Lalit Dutt, a panwala. He said he had a panshop on the Jhulan nights near the place of occurrence. The fourth night at 10-40 he heard a row. Witness saw from his shop two messulmans running to the east. People cried out "marche" meaning beaten. Two or three persons held the wounded man and cried "marche." The accused Jogen was fanning him with "chader" and led him northward. Witness said that complainant would not recognise the two persons who assaulted him. Being cross-examined he said he had not been a pleader's clerk. At the time of assault 5 or 6 unknown men were in his shop. When asked he told people he could not say if he would give evidence. The next witness called was Mokhyalal Guha, one entrance class student of Narainganj. He said while proceeding from Narsinghjis to Gopal's "akhra" on the fourth Jhulan night, he saw two people running through a lane near Peary Podder's shop, he heard a noise in his front. At the place of occurrence he saw a crowd in the midst of which a wounded man with blood flowing from his body was lying. He did not know but heard the man was a Mahomedan. Witness then corroborated the evidence of a former witness. Cross-examined he said Prionath Guha was his co-villager and not a relation. He was not a member of any Samity. He did not know if Anusilan Samity existed at Narainganj and if Prionath was its Captain. He did not hear anybody asking complainant if the assailants were Hindus or Mahomedans. Witness knew Jogendra but not long before. Next examined was Protul Ganguly who corroborated the evidence of the two previous witnesses. The case will be again taken up to-morrow.

## THE MIR OF KHAIRPUR TO VISIT BOMBAY.

KARACHI, November 3.

It is stated that H. H. the Mir of Khairpur State proceeds shortly to Bombay to pay a state visit to H. E. the Viceroy. The Mir will be accompanied by a numerous retinue and a palatial bungalow accommodation has already been engaged for His Highness at Malabar Hill.

## THE SHIKARPUR SEDITION CASE.

KARACHI, November 3.

At a recent hearing at Shikarpur of the case, Crown vs Verumal Chetumal and Gordhanlal of Sukkur, under Section 124 A, when some fifteen translated passages of the publication "Swadeshi Halchal in Sindhis" were submitted by the prosecution as seditous and derogatory to Government. On the application of accused who disputed the correctness of the translation, the whole of the book has been ordered to be translated by the Head Translator of the Court of Judicial Commissioner in Sind, and the case is held over accordingly "sine die."

## HINDU COMPLAINT AGAINST A MOSLEM MAGISTRATE.

KARACHI, November 3.

A lengthy petition has been forwarded to the Collector and the District Magistrate, Hyderabad, by a Hindu Panchayat at Dhabru, detailing numerous specific alleged offences against one Khan Bahadur Syed Allando Shal, an honorary Mahomedan Magistrate. The charges allege disregard of Hindu religious susceptibilities and bias and oppression in discharge of his duties as an officer of the Crown.

## EXTRADITING UNDESIRABLE CHINESE.

RANGOON, November 3.

Gwa Ld and Nga O Gu, two Chinese undesirables who were given fifteen days in which to leave the country by the local Government in connection with the recent Chinese faction fights, not having done so at the expiration of the term of notice, were arrested to-day by the police and arraigned before the District Magistrate who remanded them in police custody to enable the Police to communicate with the local Government.

## THE PHŒNIX DEFAMATION CASE.

KARACHI, November 3.

The longstanding case of alleged defamation against one Jaffer Faddoo, editor of the Karachi "Phœnix", brought by the Panjabi section of the Khoja Community, followers of H. H. the Aga Khan, under section 500, I. P. C., has been fixed for further hearing at City Magistrate's Court, Karachi, on 18th, 19th, and 20th instant. The case was filed early in 1907. Already some thirty witnesses have been examined in course of the defence proceedings, evidence having last been taken on Commission at Bombay.

## FISHERIES EXPERT IN SIND.

KARACHI, November 3.

Mr. Hornell, the Government Fisheries Expert, returned this morning from his week's cruise of inspection and research among the oyster fisheries off the Sind and Baluchistan Coast. Numerous interesting exhibits have been preserved for subsequent laboratory investigation. The surmise that attention would also be devoted to the pearl oyster fishery off Karachi proves to be correct. Mr. Hornell proceeds on a further short trip to-morrow morning and leaves by the evening mail for Madras. Keen local interest is being taken in the possibilities of fishing off the Sind Coast by steam trawlers specially adapted to local conditions. It is understood that a consultation regarding this will be arranged with Mr. Hornell prior to his departure.

## MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

Sir Sassoon J. David presided at the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation held yesterday in the Municipal Hall.

The Committee sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 2,000 for the illumination of the address to the Viceroy on his arrival in Bombay, and for a silver casket to contain the address, and other incidental charges. A recommendation to the effect will be made to the Corporation.

WATER SUPPLY IN GIRGAUM.

Mr. Sakharam Shridhar and several others complained that owing to a change made by the Municipal authorities in the hours of water supply to Girgaum they get no water after 7 P.M., whereas formerly they used to get water up to 9 P.M. With reference to the Standing Committee Resolution of the 4th, and the Corporation Resolution of the 12th August last, forwarding for remarks copy of the letter from Mr. Sakharam Shridhar and other residents of Girgaum complaining of the inconvenience caused by the change in the hours of water supply to that locality, the Commissioner reported for the information of the Standing Committee and Corporation that the original hours of supply which are as stated below have been reverted to and there is now no cause for complaint :—Morning, 5-30 to 10-0 A.M; evening, 4-0 to 7-0 P. M.; extra pressure, 7-0 to 9-0 P. M."

It was resolved to forward the Commissioner's letter to the Corporation with a suggestion to reply to Mr. Sakharam and others in terms of the Commissioner's letter.

MUSIC IN PUBLIC GARDENS.

Mr. J. M. Leo de Souza moved a resolution, suggesting that band performances should be arranged for at the Cooperage Bandstand, the Charni Road Garden and the Victoria Gardens on certain days of the week and adding that the absence of music at the Victoria Gardens has been felt for nearly a month, as it was understood that the Municipality would arrange for musical entertainment at the Gardens every Saturday and Sunday during the fair season.

The Committee referred the matter to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

## HOUSE-TAX AT NAVSARI.

A correspondent writes:—The Gaicowadi Government was perhaps hasty to give local self-government to its chief towns, where people are not prepared to conduct it, nor are there resources with them to conduct it without grants-in-aid from the Government. The people here do not possess intelligence nor do they care to select their representatives, and so these are as if self-selected without any competition. In such a state the Government thought it good to withdraw its grants-in-aid and to abolish the town duties from which the Municipality was hardly maintained. The local Municipality was given the option of selecting house-tax or the town-duties. They, with a casting vote of the Subah, the President, thought it good to choose the former. Hence a mass meeting, consisting of men of every caste, creed, and learning, even the fair sex, gathered together to protest against the house-tax, to propose the town-duties, the continuance of the grants-in-aid, and many other subjects, in the Laxman Hall, under the presidency of the acting Head Priest of the Parsees. Mr. Goolabdass, Pleader, Dr. Desai and other citizens were among the chief speakers, seeking for right and justice. They impressed the audience to request the Maharaja, who is extolled not in India only but also in Europe and America, to see that his subjects who are impoverished and without art and trade are groaning under many disadvantages and unlawful or faulty acts of his officials, and that they are sure that His Highness will give a patient ear and grant content to his distressed subjects.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

The Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps opened their season yesterday evening by holding Commanding Officers' parade. About two hundred strong of all rank mustered near Sir Richard Temple's statue at 6 p.m., and after forming into companies marched on the Oval, under the Command of Captain A. L. Cartwright, where the men were put to company drill and fire discipline. The whole Corps appeared in their new patent forage caps which made of course an improvement in appearance. The following Officers were present on the parade:—Captains Faith Moberley, Westropp and Lieuts. Forbes, Watkins and Hotson.

## THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS S. & W. COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of the above Company was held yesterday afternoon at the registered office of the Company in Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Dharamsey Morarjee Goculdas presided.

The following special resolution, which was passed on the 16th October last, was confirmed:—"That in lieu of Article 81 of the Company's Articles of Association the following Article be substituted:—81. Until the number and qualification respectively of the Directors be otherwise determined, their number shall be not more than seven and not less than three, and the qualification of a Director shall be his holding in his own right at least five shares for three months, and until the remuneration of a Director be otherwise determined, it shall be two gold mohurs for every meeting of Directors attended by him."

## RAM LALL FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, November 3.

In the final of Dr. Ram Lall Football Cup tournament the Jubilee National defeated the Coronation Club by one goal to love. The Cup was given away by Mr. Tid Jopling, Deputy Commissioner.

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## SOUTH AUSTRALIA'S RICHES.

Every industry in South Australia is in a prosperous condition. There is probably no other country in the world where wealth is so well distributed as it is here. There are hardly any unemployed, while the records of the Old Age Pensions Department show that proportionately to population there are fewer recipients of the Federal bounty in this direction than in any of the other States. Poor there are here, as there are in all lands, but the destitution which makes those who witness it ashamed is absent. All the statistics which speak of the welfare of the community tell the same story of comfort and contentment. The railway revenue is buoyant, the volume of trade is remarkable, the Savings Bank returns are wonderful, the story of production is one of complete and continuous plenty. The Treasurer, in making his financial statement last month, uttered the veriest common-place when he said—"This is the fifth successive year in which it has been my honour and duty to bring down the Budget, and on each occasion it has been my great good fortune to tell a tale of increased progress and prosperity." South Australia has moved forward with longer and stronger strides, gaining ground steadily. The great staple industries are all in a splendid position, and the promise of the future is of the brightest. During last financial year South Australia gained over 12,000 people, and that, too, without making any special effort to attract immigrants hither. The fame of her productiveness has gone out through the Commonwealth and beyond it, and eligible settlers have been anxious to secure land here, and to make their homes in our midst. The policy of the Government in opening up new lands for agriculture has also had its influence in retaining the sons of our town farmers—known throughout Australasia as the most expert and successful on the continent—and the area under cereals is continually expanding.

WHEAT CROPS WORTH £16,058,876.

The wheat crops of the past quinquennium have averaged considerably over £3,000,000 annually. The exact figures are :—

| Season | Bushels. | Price. | Value, |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1904-5 | 12,023,172 | 3/4½ | £2,028,910 |
| 1905-6 | 20,143,798 | 3/2 | 3,189,438 |
| 1906-7 | 17,145,796 | 4/ | 3,429,159 |
| 1907-8 | 19,125,557 | 3/10½ | 3,707,514 |
| 1908-9 | 19,397,672 | 4/5½ | 4,303,858 |
| Total | | | £16,658,876 |

THE EXPORTS OF WINE.

The last vintaage in South Australia produced 3,132,247 gallons of wine, or 1,070,260 gallons more than was made during the previous season. The exports of wine during the five years were :—

| Year. | Quantity. | Value. |
|---|---|---|
| 1904 | 686,159 | £107,573 |
| 1905 | 718,660 | 108,138 |
| 1906 | 562,819 | 99,247 |
| 1907 | 737,664 | 120,393 |
| 1908 | 760,526 | 123,957 |
| Total | | £554,308 |

THE EXPORT OF WOOL.

There were on June 30 last 6,898,451 sheep in South Australia, and the production of wool for that period was 49,264,200lb., valued approximately at £1,750,000. This season promises to be even more productive both as regards quantity and price, and at the opening sales last month 16,124 bales were disposed of out of the 17,012 catalogued at an advance of 30 per cent. on the previous sales of good Merinos. In September, 1908, Adelaide had the honour of witnessing the record one day's sale of the world, 22,542 bales being offered and 20,802 being sold. The production in South Australia for the last five years has been :—

| Year. | Lbs. |
|---|---|
| 1904 ... ... ... | 36,727,324 |
| 1905 ... ... ... | 37,262,504 |
| 1906 ... ... ... | 44,602,680 |
| 1907 ... ... ... | 53,547,076 |
| 1908 ... ... ... | 49,264,200 |

The sales for the last two years show that 134,701 bales were disposed of in Adelaide in 1908, and 119,713 bales in 1907. "Dalgety's Review," writing of the South Australian wool clip last season said :—"This State again produced an attractive clip. The wools marketed in Adelaide supplied a larger proportion of sound warp combings than was met with in any centre, and in addition there were finer in the hair than usual which was a great advantage."

THE RETURN FROM PUBLIC WORKS.

Of the public debt of South Australia, £23,285,500 has been borrowed for public works, which returned an average revenue of 4·94 per cent. on capital over and above cost of maintenance management and general expenses for the year ended on June 30 last. The details of the principal lines are:—

| | Earnings. | Working. | Net Profit. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | £ | |
| Railways ... ... ... | 1,639,259 | 940,828 | 4·95 |
| Waterworks ... ... | 143,285 | 40,775 | 2·05 |
| Sewers ... ... ... | 46,286 | 14,740 | 4·55 |
| Jetties and lights ... ... | 43,078 | 14,938 | 5·57 |
| Vermin fencing ... ... | 12,317 | 1,139 | 3·52 |
| Land repurchase ... ... | 37,603 | 724 | 3·43 |

The capital of the various works, including expenditure charged to revenue, was :—Railways £14,158,481 ; waterworks, £5,005,878 ; sewers, £693,545 ; jetties and lighthouses, £505,011 ; vermin-proof fencing, £317,138 ; and land repurchase and homestead blocks, £1,072,253.

A FRUGAL COMMUNITY.

An excellent idea of the frugality and thrift of the community is given by the Savings Bank returns. The population of the State on June 30 last was 410,024 persons (inclusive of the Northern Territory). The Savings Banks figures for the last five years on the same date were:—

| Year. | Depositors. | Deposits. | Average. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1905 ... ... | 126,321 | £4,280,358 | £34 10 9 |
| 1906 ... ... | 131,649 | 4,750,192 | 36 1 7 |
| 1907 ... ... | 139,670 | 5,304,704 | 37 19 7 |
| 1908 ... ... | 148,718 | 5,803,301 | 39 0 5 |
| 1909 ... ... | 157,884 | 6,328,870 | 40 1 10 |

It has to be remembered that the Savings Bank accepts any deposit of 1/ or over, and that the maximum deposit on which interest is paid is £250. The solvency of the community is further proved the fact that though up to June 30 last the State Bank had advanced £1,886,153 to 5,811 persons, the arrears of principal on that date were only £6,571, and the arrears of interest only £498, ample security being held in every case.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

The prosperity of the primary industries of the State finds confirmation and emphasis in the statistics as to trade. Thus the last three years the totals of imports and exports were :—

| Year. | Total. | Per head. |
|---|---|---|
| 1906......... | £21,635,435 | £56 18 11 |
| 1907......... | £26,018,637 | £67 9 3 |
| 1908......... | £25,010,004 | £62 16 6 |

The value of products and manufactures of the State exported for the last three years were :—

| Year. | Amount. | Per head. |
|---|---|---|
| 1906......... | £7,439,841 | £19 11 8 |
| 1907......... | £8,802,038 | £22 16 5 |
| 1908......... | £8,551,351 | £21 9 7 |

The chief products sent away were wheat and flour, wool, wine, copper, frozen meat, skins and hides, salt, fruit, butter, eggs, and wattle bark.

Last year 3,049,494 tons of shipping entered South Australian ports, or about 125,000 tons more than the previous year.

THE LANDS OF THE STATE.

The total area of South Australia, exclusive of the Northern Territory, is 243,244,800 acres, of which 126,365,260 acres is still unoccupied. The area sold and selected is 8,101,639 acres, while about 6,000,000 acres are either sold or leased with right of purchase. The area held on pastoral lease is 86,923,250 acres, and 13,309,348 acres are held on perpetual lease. A Railway Bill is now before Parliament, which will open up for settlement 3,000,000 acres of excellent agricultural land on Eyre Peninsula, while another railway to be constructed will render available for purposes of agriculture a large area between Tailem Bend and Loxton, back from the Murray. At Pinnaroo 1,626,000 acres were recently tapped by a railway and of this country 577,476 acres are held under agreements with covenants to purchase. The success of the settlement at Pinnaroo has been phenomenal, and the railway, which has only been open for traffic for two years, has returned a net revenue of 6 per cent. on the capital cost. The population is estimated at 2,700, and 825,400 bushels of wheat were produced last year, besides the hay from 6,669 acres. There are also 3,000 horses and 1,500 cattle in the district which before the railway was opened was practically unoccupied, and wholly unstocked. Similar good results are confidently expected as a result of the opening up of the new Eyre Peninsula lands, which are now too remote from the seaboard to allow of settlement, but which will be rushed by farmers as soon as the railway is opened.

By means of reclamation works and irrigation settlement is also being encouraged along the Murray River while at Kangaroo Island also new areas are being made available for farmers who by means of fertilisers and improved methods of cultivation, able to turn country once thought unfit for agriculture to excellent account.

FRUIT, VINES, AND FROZEN MEAT.

In 1907 South Australia had 20,736 acres of orchards and fruit gardens and 21,080 acres of vineyards. In the same year she produed 8,519,340 lb of butter, and 1,385,790 lb. of cheese. The exports of carcases of mutton and lambs from the State during the last five years were:—

| Season. | Mutton. | Lamb. |
|---|---|---|
| 1904-5 ............. | 716 | 189,915 |
| 1905-6 ............. | — | 225,491 |
| 1906-7 ............. | 3,065 | 252,571 |
| 1907-8 ............. | 2,136 | 273,019 |
| 1908-9 ............. | 63,172 | 273,094 |

## LIFE'S FOURTEEN MISTAKES.

### Judge Who Committed Them All.

Judge Rentoul, of the City of London Court addressed the members of the Bartholomew Club at Anderton's Hotel in Fleet-street on "The Fourteen Mistakes of Life."

He said pathetically. "I think I have the greatest fitness for speaking on this subject, because I have committed every one of them." And this is the list he gave :—

The attempt to set up our own standard of right and wrong, and expect everybody to conform to it.

To try to measure the enjoyment of others by our own.

To expect uniformity of opinion in this world.

To look for judgment and experience in youth.

To endeavour to mould all dispositions alike.

Not to yield in unimportant trifles.

To look for perfection in our own actions.

To worry ourselves and others about what cannot be remedied.

Not to alleviate if we can all that needs alleviation.

Not to make allowances for the weaknesses of others.

To consider anything impossible that we cannot ourselves perform.

To believe only what our finite minds can grasp.

To live as if the moment, the time, the day, were so important that it would live for ever.

To estimate people by some outside quality, for it is that within which makes the man.

## THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, November 3.

The depression in the Andaman Sea has not developed but the conditions are disturbed over the whole of the South of the Bay and rough seas are reported from the Ceylon and Madras Coasts. An area of squally weather appeared yesterday afternoon off the Malabar Coast and it is possible that a storm is forming or has formed at some distance from the Konkan Coast. The disturbance in the extreme North of India is passing away. The skies are nearly cleared in Kashmir. In the North-West of India the temperature has decreased but remains higher than usual. There has been nearly general rain in the extreme South-West of the Peninsula and a few falls on the Coast of the Andaman Sea, Tavoy had one and a half inches and Madura and Negapatam one.

The forecast gives no important change as likely.

STORM SIGNAL.

The following storm signal has been issued :—

An area of squally weather is shown off the Konkan Coast in which a storm may have formed.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 3RD NOVEMBER.

**Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 3rd November, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.**

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity has decreased at Multan and increased at Lahore. Temperature is generally above the average and during night it is 12° in excess in the extreme north.

The United Provinces.—Skies continue clear. The air has become drier in the east while it contains the average amount of moisture over the rest of the division. Maximum temperature remains high everywhere: minimum is in excess at Agra and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess in lower Sind, in defect in upper Sind and normal elsewhere. Temperature remains considerably above the average at most places.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in Cutch and Kathiawar. The air remains much damper than usual. Temperature is generally above normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the south-west. Humidity is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature continues in excess; night temperature is almost normal.

The Konkan.—Skies over Ratnagiri have cleared but continue lighly or moderately clouded in other places. Humidity is generally above the average. Temperature is normal except for a defect during day at Ratnagiri and an excess during night at Karwar.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Light or moderate cloud persists in Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan. The air is generally drier. Temperature during day remains high everywhere but during night it is normal.

General Remarks.—Nearly general but light rain has been received in the Peninsula, the important fall being 0'90" at Negapatam. Skies continue moderately clouded in the south. The barometer has fallen slightly in the north-east where pressure is relatively low. It has also commenced to fall on the West Coast. Moderate to rough seas are reported from either side of the Peninsula.

Light local rain is likely to the south of Latitude 16°.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

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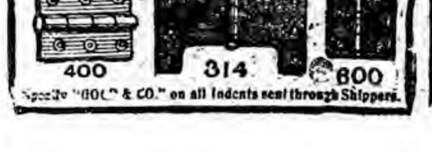



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## THE LADIES' CORNER.

SHOT MATERIALS IN ALL SHADES.

"Things are seldom what they seem" runs a certain trite observation in one of the comic operas of the 'eighties. As a matter of fact, a Paris lady correspondent, the remark might well be applied to the dress of to-day. The new change and materials are a delight to the eye and the despair, presumably—if not actually—of the fashion chronicler. A woman may stand in a certain light and you could stake your last sovereign, so to speak, that she is dressed in grey. She moves a few paces to the right or left, and you are fortunate if your challenge has not been made public for as surely as she was "grey all over" a few seconds ago, she is now robed from head to foot in rose. It is as though some freakish Puck from fairyland had touched her with his wand, or as though the limelight had been turned upon her and suggested a parallel to one of those terrible puzzles which are so difficult to solve for those who sit on the wrong side of the footlights, viz., whether apricot is pink or turquoise blue green. One might be accused of colour blindness over and over again without any justice and yet with apparently sufficient reason on the part of the accuser; while to judge exactly what the colour of these materials is would baffle even a compiler of horticultural colour terms. But with all the outrages to one's temper and one's vanity that are perpetrated by the shot fabrics no one can deny that they are inexpressibly becoming and charming. Custom is, besides, hardly likely to stale the infinite variety which is suggested by the fact that we can change our appearance with such lightning speed as to leave no time for our acquaintances to tire of the uniformity.

ALLIANCE OF BLACK AND BLUE.

The black gowns shot with a colour can hardly be put into exactly the same catalogue and are even more subtle in effect. Among the rich afternoon toilettes which have just been evolved one of these had a black skirt shot so discreetly with blue roy that one was left in doubt as to whether it was an optical illusion or whether there really was a slight suffusion of blue in the folds. On the corsage the same effect was produced by mounting black mousseline de soie over blue roy, which showed very faintly through; but to complete all and to give just that supreme touch which seems to bind the whole together there was a narrow fold of gauze in the same colour outlining the deep "V" shaped decolletage where the guimpe of cream net met the gown. The sleeves were of alternate black net and lace insertion running round the arm and were all vailed in the mousseline. It was one of those gowns which left you with the conclusion that there was nothing wanting for all its apparent simplicity and a dress which arouses this feeling in any man or woman's mind is a triumph. Most of us only possess two or three such pearls of price in the whole of our lives but while they hang together by their last few threads we are conscious of living among the highly favoured.

GOWN OF VANILLE COLOURED BROCHE.

The new broche materials are very charming, and lend themselves to a relative simplicity of line which forms a distinct contrast to the more complicated arrangement of plain cloth or mousseline. One very elegant toilette carried out in this broche was designed in the soft shade known here as "vanille", which is something like the delicious soft brown of the marron glace. This frock boasted a skirt which was plain behind and on the right side, while it was lifted in front, and fastened in a point on the left hip, leaving a visible petticoat of plain cloth in the same colour. The same oblique drapery formed the corsage, which was entirely composed of the broche, while the long, tight sleeves were finished with a frill of ivory pleated net at the wrist and guimpe. Most women are conscious of a certain measure of relief that the natural waist line is once more permitted and bids fair to become more accentuated as the season advances. Now that the vogue has to a great extent declined one begins to realise that it was only a choice few who really looked well in the Empire gown while one shudders to think how often it was tortured and mangled by the inexpert dressmaker. There is besides a great deal to be said for the waistbelt as a finish, and even if—as in a great many cases just now—it does not run right round the waist, a folded ribbon or a plaque of embroidery marks both at the front and the back the line of the waist.

## ARRIVALS.

### Per s. s. "Malwa" Nov. 5.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Malwa," which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Friday morning brings the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Coates, Mr J and Mrs
Parker, Mr E W and Mrs
Phillips, Lt-Col A L
Rawen, Maj A W N
Young, Mr J
Jellett, Mrs H H and 2 infants
Smythie, Miss
Richardson, Mrs T W and infant
Harrington, Capt A W D Mrs and child
Mossy, Lt W T J
Dundee, Col W J D and Mrs
Usborne, Mr C F Mrs and 2 infants
Lovett, Mhomas Mr
Ledward, Mr and Miss
Wood, Mrs W G and inft
Woodward, Mrs and 2 children
Macantyre, Mrs
Lindsay, Miss
Tucker, Mr N P
Elkington, Mrs
Pearson, Mr
Arnst, Mrs P J
Barkley, Mr S H
Joslem, Lt-Col F
Hogarth, Miss H
Brown, Mr V
Ali Akbar, Mrs
Bennett, Miss J
Gillan, Mr R W Mrs and infant
Ardass, Miss J M
Ardass, Miss L
De la Combie, Miss V G
Wright, Miss
Sherring, Mrs B and inft
Bradley, Capt R J
Chubildas, Mrs Karsandas
Lang, Miss A
Bill, Miss
Hill, Miss E K
Jameson, Miss
Payne, Miss
Stainton, Mrs V and child
Rivett-Carnac, Maj S G and Mrs
Luck, Mr W H and Mrs
Hearn, Mr J and Mrs
Hull, Mrs J and Miss
Cooper, Miss E
Madeley, Miss
Sherington, Miss I
Lugard, Miss I
Edwards, Mrs
Rowland, Mr and Mrs A
Bowen, Lady
Luley, Miss
Bogie, Mr D
Leach, Mrs W H
Goode, Mr and Mrs S W
Green, Mr and Mrs N L
Goring, Miss
Parkinson, Mr and Mrs J and infant
Armitage, Mis M L
Pilkington, Mr G M
Blewitt, Lt B A R
Calvin, Lt E J D
Bill'nghurst, Miss
Beterson, Mr R J
Ghope Lt A H
Vaugham, Maj R R
Roe, Maj B O
Fritchley, Mr O E
Jones, Miss D B
Lang, Mr E E
D Kettinge, Mrs
Maddy, Mrs Allen
Jobbing, Mr A W
Chatfield, Mr H G
Jones, Miss
Benderson, Mr W
Smithe Mrs D and Miss
Dodds, Mr W
Murray, Lt G S O
Speechley, Mr E
Parker, Mrs C N
Hall, Mrs N
Tra as, Mrs
Illingworth, Mrf
Heyland, Capt and Mrs A K
Batchlor, Miss H E
Altree, Mr A H D
Curnduff, Mrs H W C
Macleod, Miss A
Sturt, Mrs A E C
Grover, Mr R
Fawcett, Mr J
Batton, Mr M J
Brown, Mr and Mrs C
Gordon, Mr O
Dickinson, Miss F M
Young, Miss C
Rawlinson, Miss E L

FROM MARSEILLES.

Evans, Mrs and Miss
Kelley, Maj
Turnbull, Mr B
Begbie, Maj A S
Vickers, Maj and Mrs H
Roe, Lt Col and Mrs
Raikes, Mr and Mrs and child
Eccles, Mr and Mrs J
Roberts Mr T E
Bedford, Lt Col and Mrs C H
Holmes, Mr and Mrs H B and child
Gulliland, Mr C C
Adie, Mr W S
Bathhurst, Mr J A
Thomson, Mr and Mrs R and infant
Jacob, Col and Mrs S L
Lightfoot, Maj T W
Fowler, Lt Col A
Morris, Mr and Mrs J F
McConaghy, Capt A B
Sullivan, Mr and Mrs T T
Pratt, Mrs
Magniac, Lt E
Sinha, Mr and Mrs S N S and 2 children
Bower, Mr G
De Lisle, Col H de B
Macleod, Mrs M A
Garth, Mr W
Ball, Mr N D Beaston
MacBrayne, Lt R J
Aitken, Rev and Mrs G H
Nicholls, Mr M
Greenhill, Mr S
Faulkner, Mrs A A M M
Bird, Major R
Thompson,
Clarke, Mr G E
Hannay, Mr R
Wright, Mr W T M
Vaight, Mr A
Lord, Mr A G
Sinclair, Miss W E
Harrison, Mr and Mrs P
Macleod Mr. N.
Beason, Mr J J B
Dunlop, Mr. R W J
Laurie, Mr and Mrs A M
Barney, Mr T V
Zobell, Mr and Mrs J
Zobell, Miss
Steven, Mrs W D
Mackae, Rev John
Crommelin, Col H
Rawlinson, Rev H A
Shankie, Lt C J
Brett, Hon Mr Justice
Kincard, Major Mrs
Chamier, Mr F C
Martin, Mrs M S
Manson, Mrs B A
Makertich, Mr A S
Jones, Mr and Mrs A A W
Marshall, Mr E J
Le Messurier, Mr H P
Pallant, Mr T E
Evans, Mr J C
Johnson, Mr S M
Parson, Mrs A
Duly, Mrs W H
Robertson, Mrs L J
Galstaun, Mrs J C and child
Churchill Capt G R D
Cartwright, Mr S W
White, Sir C Arnold
White, Lady
Harker, Mr C Allen
Anderson, Mr and Mrs F G
Millard, Mr and Mrs W S
Rundall, Capt A M
Wilson, Mrs G W and 2 infants
Lovett, Mr H V Mrs and child
Murch, Miss G A
Sparkes, Lt R A
Nicholls Mr and Mrs W
Steven, Mr W W
Twiss Mr Mrs H and infant
Heasman, Dr and Mrs W G
Heasman, Miss
Silver, Mrs W
Norton, Mr D B
Watt, Capt D M
Watson, Mr J Procter and Mrs
Mylne, Mrs
Stewart, Mrs Barton
Faunthorpe, Mrs and 2 infants
Thompson, Mr W H
Richardson, Major H A
Henderson, Lt E P
Wilson, Mr W K
Pettinger, Mr J A
Manson, Capt B E A
Hammet, Major G
Rean, Lt M G
Bleeck, Mr and Mrs W
Deane, Lt C H S
Burrard, Col Mrs G G
Chatterton, Mr F
Makins Mr G
Watts, Capt Mrs H P
Tuppe Mr J H E
Thompson, Lt Col C M
Diven Mr and Mrs B
Wilkinson, Mr and Mrs A F
Robertsen, Mr and Mrs A
Watson, Mr J
Spaight Capt T H L
Hill, Mr and Mrs C P
Finzel, Mr H C
Foster, Lt T R
Butcher, Mr W V
Quieke, Col and Mrs
O'Riorden, Mr K M
Roberts Capt W B
Cadambi, Mr S
Bennett, Mr H C
Oppenheim Mr E F
Peece, Capt J D
Nicholls, Mrs M
Nicholls, Miss
Pritchard, Major
Mylne, Mr E
Dalvi, Mr Mrs P M
Imaun, Syed I
Baheson, Mr H
Procter Mr and Mrs H E G
Pettill, Mr F W
Lowndes, Miss
Aziz, Abdul
Temple, Mr J
Montaque, Capt
Home, Major S G W
Millard, Miss G
Barries, Mr J G
Hume, Mrs
Cuff, Mr S G
Pickford, Mr and Mrs H A and Infant
Pringle, Mr C L
Palit, Mrs L
Brunbyate, Mr J B
Gales, Mr R R
Gales, Miss D
Bookes, Lt H R
Broome, Col R C
Wright, Mr H L
Boos, Mr H J
Giordain, Mr Ugo
Catlwinkle, Miss O E
Little, Mr John
Oldershaw, Col
Damaboy, Mr J F C
Rose, Mr and Mrs F C
A Gentleman,
Tovey-Cozens, Mr R
Walmsley, Mr and Mrs W H
Walmsley, Miss M
Harris, Mr B G
Smith, Mr H
Ford, Mrs A B
Houston, Capt and Mrs A M
Feetham, Major and Mrs E
Bell, Mr T A
Bhajchor, Dr V N
Mitchell, Mrs
Melladew, Mrs
Melladew, Misses
Croft, Mr T
Wilson, Mrs B
Beever, Mrs W
Harris, Mr and Mrs G G
Dawson, Miss
Harding, Mr W Beckett
Le Breton, Lt E P
Andrews, Col L J
Rickard, Mr F T
Wilson, Col and Mrs C L
Holden, Capt H N
Craik, Mrs
Black, Mrs W C
Myers, Mr and Mrs D B
Storey, Lt J D
DeHosar, Mr A P
Philip, Mr C L
Croster, Capt J
Weatherley, Miss F
Edwards, Mr A K

FROM BRINDISI.

Walton, Capt C
Peyton, Lt Col A E
Macbeth, Mr J B K
Pointon, Mr A
Neall, Mr J E
Ogilvy, Mr L W
White, Miss W H
Moore, Mr and Mrs T D
Forbes, Lt-Col J S
Ashworth, Mr S H
Rosling, Mr A W

FROM PORT SAID.

Calvocoressi, Mr S J

FOR KARACHI.

Campbell, Maj T
Ledward, Mr
Corkery, Miss M
Rowe, Mrs E D and 2 children and 2 infants
Lea, Mrs M and 2 children
Tanner, Mrs C M
Saldi, Miss F M
Tanner, Mrs C M
O'Brien, Mrs
Campbell, Miss
Beyts, Capt and Mrs R F S and infant
Johnston, Mr and Mrs J O
Lynn, Mrs
Lynn, Miss D
Sagar, Lt A
Chevis, Mrs W
Butler, Capt H M
Porter, Mr A B
Greenaway, Mr
Catlow, Mr J B
Johnson, Maj G W
Storey, Mr G G
Wheatley, Lt A H S
Clayton, Mr F
Hirschhorn, Mr O
Bakes, Mr R
Lloyd, Mr J B

FOR TUTICORIN.

Stobold, Mr P A

### Per s.s. "Bohemia," Nov. 3.

The following passengers arrived here by the Austrian Lloyd s.s. "Bohemia" from Trieste and intermediate ports yesterday morning :—

Barry, Major J F
Busse, Mr O
Coulthard, Mr J R
Cowie, Revd and Mrs
Crosthwaite, Miss
Cann, Mr
Drucker, Mr and Mrs
Dadabhoy, Mr and 3 sisters, 2 children and 2 infants
Dallaporta, Mr
Fartgate, Mr C C T
Fuelep, Mr
Gross, Mr W
Gardner, Miss
Grundwann, Mr
Huber, Mr O
Harvey, Mis
Horn, Mr Fritz
Huber, Mr
Harocopo, Mr H
Icely, Miss
Judd, Mr A C
Kettler, Miss
Koehler, Mrs W
Kulka, Mr
Leslie, Mr and Mrs
Leather, Mr M G
Meek, Lt-Col
Mallock, Mrs
Nott, Mrs
Nestor, Mr
Ovens, Lt
Otto, Mr
Price, Revd and Mrs
Philipp, Dr and Mrs
Potschacher, Poelinitz Mr
Penner, Revd and Mrs P A
Riegler, Dr and Mrs L
Struecker, Miss O
Stallard, Revd and Mrs and infant
Stoehr, Miss
Schalek, Miss
Suchow, Mr and Mrs U H
Tilemann, Mr and Mrs
Werral, Mr and Mrs and 2 infants
Wengle, Mr and Mrs
Watson, Major A C
Webster, Lt C D
Weissglass, Mr G
Zaitschek, Mr Emil
Ziamuddin Ahmed, Dr
Hafiz Abdul, Mr
4 Revd, Sisters

## THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

| Wards. | Plague. Attacks. | Plague. Deaths. | Total deaths from all causes. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| B Mandvi, Chakla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri | 0 | 1 | 16 |
| C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada | 0 | 0 | 17 |
| F Parel, Sewree and Sion | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| G Mahim and Worli | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Water Division | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Harbour | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hospitals | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| Total | 0 | 1 | 85 |
| This day last year | 2 | 1 | 81 |

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

November 3rd 1909.

| Ward. | Alive. | Dead | Found Infected. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | 68 | 35 | 1 |
| B | 206 | 150 | 5 |
| C | 64 | 43 | 1 |
| D | 95 | 47 | 0 |
| E | 150 | 34 | 0 |
| F | 98 | 21 | 0 |
| G | 97 | 8 | 0 |
| Total to date | 786 | 347 | 7 |
| Total rats killed | | | 1,113 |

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

## BY THE WAY.

### ROYAL BERMONDSEY.

It sounds incredible, but it is true, that Bermondsey, now the centre of political interest, was once the site of a Royal country palace. Henry II. resided there with Eleanor of Aquitaine when she first came to England, and the Queen's second son was born there. There was also, until the Reformation, a Cluniac abbey at Bermondsey, and that also has many Royal associations. The abbey buildings were pulled down in 1687 by Sir Thomas Pope, the founder of Trinity College, Oxford, but there remains one relic of it—a silver alms-dish, preserved in the Church of Saint Mary Magdalen.

### NATAL'S NEW UNIVERSITY.

The Natal Government have decided to establish a University of their own in Pietermaritzburg, and it is hoped that a commencement will be made with the new buildings before the Act of Union takes effect. Pietermaritzburg is already an important educational centre, and there is no doubt that the new University will attract many students from the neighbouring Colonies. Five Professors, who will enjoy a salary of £600 per annum each, are to be engaged and it is expected that the majority of them will be selected from the Univereity centres in this country.

### "BIRMINGHAM NEVER LAGS."

It was a leading Tory statesman who, before the days of Home Rule and the Liberal split, said that Birmingham was always a little loud. Now, it seems, a fresh charge is being made—that the city is lagging behind in aviation matters, and of course, the suggestion that Birmingham is not forward in anything and everything is warmly resented. It was at a meeting of the Midland Aero Club that a speaker gave currency to the allegation and declared, as a son jealous of the parent's reputation: "Birmingham never lags. She may wait her opportunity; but (he proudly asked) who had ever found her wanting when the psychological moment arrived?" That moment has, apparently, now arrived in aviation, and Birmingham aero fame is to travel broadcast. There is to be a meeting in Sutton Park.

### THE AUSTRALIAN CRICKETERS.

An interesting interview with Mr. Frank Laver, the manager of the team of Australian cricketers in England, appears in the "British Australasian." He says the financial results of the tour have been "highly satisfactory," and he is in the best position to know. In spite of unfavourable weather at times some record attendances were registered. With regard to the triangular cricket carnival of three years hence, he looks upon it as a novelty to be tried in England and only once. Owing to the comparatively small populations of Australia and South Africa it cannot be repeated there. Mr. Laver thinks the Lancashire and Yorkshire crowds are keener and quicker than those of the South in appreciating the fine points of the game.

### AN ESSEX RIVAL OF JANES CARNE.

Mr. James Carne, the descendant of Cornish kings, and parish clerk of St. Columb, who just died in his 104th year, had a formidable rival for seniority within walking distance of Fleet-street. His prolonged tenure of office seems already exceeded by that of Mr. James Woolmore, the parish clerk of Stanford Rivers, on the bank of the Roding, between Abridge and Ongar, who is still a mere juvenile octogenarian. A correspondent lately came across this patriarch cutting the grass of his picturesque church-yard, which is one of the most beautiful of God's-acres in Essex. He was using, not a scythe, but the much more toilsome sickle, with a strenuous dexterity which would have put to shame any young labourer. Mr. Woolmore is our greatest exponent of gnomic philosophy since Mrs. Poyser.

### ALCOHOL AND TOBACCO IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

Mr. Stead has a long character sketch and interview with Dr. Cook in the October "Review of Reviews." Dr. Cook states that of alcohol, in any shape or form, beyond wood alcohol for vapourising the petroleum, he took not one drop with him on his expedition. He added that he never smoked. To humour his men he took tobacco, but the supply ran out after a few days and they worked better without it. "They were more restless in mind when they smoked," said Dr. Cook, "and I was glad when it was done." He added that he took only two pounds of tea with him, and did not even use all that. None of his men suffered from frost-bite nor from scurvy, nor from any of the usual illnesses of Aretic explorers.

### IS THE CLIMATE OF EGYPT CHANGING?

There is a widespread belief that it is, the increased and increasing irrigation, it is said, making it both colder and damper. But it seems the belief is not well founded. The Practical Teacher, in its geography notes, points out that investigation shows that the Assouan dam, delta, barrage, &c., have had little, if any, effect on the climate of Egypt; and the mean annual temperature of Cairo is still, as it always has been during the forty years throughout which records have been properly kept just under 70 deg. F. Even if, in consequence of slightly cooler weather and slightly more rain, fewer tourists came to Egypt, the agricultural benefits derived from the irrigation works would amply compensate for any loss from this cause.

### "THE CLEAN SHIRT AND SALVATION."

Mr. E. Alexander Powell, F.R.G.S., a former American Consul in Turkey, comes forward in "Everybody's Magazine with a noteworthy tribute to what foreign missionaries accomplish. He remarks that in the modern missionary there is scant reminder of the sombre-garbed, psalm-singing, nasal-voiced, narrow-minded proselytiser who has been made the butt of jokes in comic supplements from time immemorial, and he adds that history shows nothing finer than the way in which these pickets of civilisation, scattered over the strange portions of the globe, have distilled a grim humour out of their desolate situations, turning not only a bold but a laughing face upon the perils which their lives may bring. In all the world, he adds, there is no more thrilling romance than that of these pioneers of progress who have carried "the gospel of the clean shirt side by side with that of salvation, even to the very Back of Beyond."

### NO "ROYAL" COMPANIES IN AUSTRALIA.

The Attorney-General of the Commonwealth has introduced into the Legislative Council a Bill relating to the name, style, or title of companies and associations. It provides, according to one of our Melbourne contemporaries that no company, association or partnership the name style, or title of which includes the word "Royal, "King, "Queen, or Crown or any word signifying Royal or Government support or patronage, shall be registered in Victoria as a company unless the Governor-in-Council, by order published in the Government Gazette, consents to the use of the word. The reason for the order is, seemingly, that the use of one of the words indicated by such company might imply or be likely to convey the impression that it was wholly or partly authorised or supported by or connected with his Majesty's Government.

### THE CESAREWITCH.

The Cesarewitch is one of the three occasions on which the ordinary crowd of race-goers at Newmarket is greatly augmented by the general public, the other two popular days being the Two Thousand Guineas Meeting and the Cambridgeshire. It is rightly reckoned the most important handicap of the season, because the race, being run over a course of two miles and a quarter, must be won by a stayer, though a moderate horse may occasionally get home first with light weight. Owing to the distance run the unexpected frequently happens. Just thirty years ago Chippendale, whom few fancied easily defeated Dresden China, which carried the fortunes, or misfortunes of Sir John Astley.

### THE CHAPEL OF THE PYX.

The Chapel of the Pyx, which has been thrown open to the public, is the ancient Treasury of the Kings of England. Its double door, opened by six keys, could, in the old days, only be unlocked by a special order from the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. In the time of the Commonwealth the Regalia was kept there, and Henry Marten was charged to investigate them. He dragged the crown, sword, sceptre, etc., from the chest, and put them on George Wither, the poet, of whom it is recorded that, "being thus crowned and royally arrayed, he first marched about the room with a stately garb, and afterwards with a thousand aplish and ridiculous actions, exposed those sacred ornaments to contempt and laughter."

## MEN AND MATTERS.

THE CHINESE MINISTER.

The selection of his excellency Li Chung Fong the Imperial Chinese Minister, to preside at the festival dinner of the Newsvendors Institution is an extremely happy one. Ever since his residence in London, he has taken far more than the average interest in the English Press. His Excellency is the son of Li Hung Chang and it was as his private secretary that he served his political apprenticeship. The Western methods that are now apparent everywhere in China are largely due to the Chinese Minister in London. He was one of the first, for instance to realise the possibilities of the Shanghai-Nanking Railways worked in European fashion. And that his calculations were correct are exemplified by the fact that he draws an income of some thousands of pounds a year from this source.

CHINESE HUMOUR.

Like many of his countrymen, his Excellency Li Chung Fong is blessed with a fund of humour. Nor is he averse from telling a story against himself. He once told an amusing anecdote of an occasion on which he lunched at the house of a well-known English politician. After his arrival, he was introduced to a small boy, the "enfant terrible" of the family, who for some moments examined him carefully. For a second the boy was silent, wrestling with his problem, and then he broke out. "Mamma, if he wasn't our friend, wouldn't he be funny?" Speaking on one occasion at a gathering of English journalists, Li Chung Fong told a story of a Chinaman who had three dogs. When he came home one evening he found them asleep on his couch of teakwood and marble. He whipped them and drove them forth. The next night, when he came home the dogs were lying on the floor. But the master placed his hand on the couch and found it warm from their bodies. Therefore he gave them another whipping. The third night, returning earlier than usual, he found the dogs sitting before the couch, blowing on it to cool it.

LORD JERSEY.

Lord Jersey, who has given some land to the Welsh Methodists for a burial ground, is one of the most popular peers and it is said that he was the favourite Lord-in-Waiting of the late Queen Victoria. As Governor of New South Wales he was wonderfully successful, and, in fact, he takes a keen interest in everything to do with our Colonies. Lord Jersey succeeded his father in the title when he was still a boy at Eton. He is immensely wealthy, being a landowner on a large scale and the principal proprietor of Child's Bank.

THE DANGERS OF HUMOUR.

Lord Jersey is a great book-lover, his favourite author being Dickens. Once he smilingly declared that he nearly lost his life over reading Pickwick. He was reading that immortal work when he was ill, and he laughed so much over it that he suffered a relapse. Henceforth, the works of Dickens had to be banished from the sick-room, but since then Lord Jersey has been as fond of reading his favourite novelist as ever.

PRINCE NICOLAS OF MONTENEGRO.

Prince Nicolas of Montenegro, against whom a military conspiracy was recently discovered, is one of the most interesting and remarkable personalitits in the Near East. He exercises a paternal rule over his subjects and judges his little Principality on the traditional methods of the Cadi under the palm tree. A stickler for justice he deals with offenders there and then, not heeding the care with which they have endeavoured to keep within the letter of the law. No one is keener than Prince Nicolas to preserve the national characteristics of the little country over which he rules and he detests anything that tends to merge the Montenegrins into cosmopolitanism. He himself set the example by dressing entirley in the picturesque garb of his ancestors: small, round cap, loose purple vest, the baggy Turkish trousers—half kilt half riding breeches—and tight-fitting cloth leggings. Equally remarkable is his personality. Tall grey-haired with a strong, powerful face and a square chin, energy and absolute command are expressed in every lineament. Every one of his subjects is compelled to wear the national dress, for there are few things Prince Nicolas dislikes more than to be asked by one of his people for permission to wear ony other. It is also by his order that all the men are armed.

A FAMOUS DOCTOR.

Sir Lauder Brunton, who has been concerning himself with the question: "Why do we become tired? is a doctor with very original ideas. He is one of the greatest living authorities on diet and dyspepsia, and he has earned the gratitude of patients by prescribing what he calls "temper powders," which are an almost certain cure of bad temper. Sir Lauder is also a great authority on children and he has frequently spoken on the necessity of keeping the younger members of the community in good health. Besides having written a good deal on medical subject, Sir Lauder has published a most thoughtful and interesting work on "The Bible and Science."

THE VALUE OF DOLLS.

Sir Lauder Brunton has made a special study of childhood and he is a believer in training children in the way that they will have to go in later years. Some time ago he spoke out strongly in favour of the nursery doll. "Every girl should be provided with a doll" he said "and should be taught how to wash and dry it to put it to bed and tuck it in: how to feed it, and to give it a certain amount of fresh air." Probably the great doctor saved a huge mail of letters from little girls asking him to send them dolls by saying that while every girl should have a doll, "a ninepin would serve the purpose perfectly well."

CANON ERSKINE CLARKE.

The retirement of Canon Erskine Clarke from the post of vicar of St. Mary's, Battersea, is the cause of a sincere feeling of regret from the huge congregation of the church to whom he has ministered for the past thirty-seven years. There are few men in the Church who have made their presence more keenly felt than Canon Clarke has done at Battersea. When he first came to St. Mary's he was quite unknown, but his vigorous unconventional preaching soon attracted crowds of people from far and wide until the building did not have sufficient accommodation for them. Then the Canon set about building a new church at his own expense, and since then he has erected two more, of one of which, St. Luke's, he has signified his intention of remaining vicar.

A TRYING EXPERIENCE.

Although now over eighty, Canon Clarke is still wonderfully active and alert. Of his early days in the Church he tells many a good story. Once, while taking duty in a village church in the Midlands, in which the sanctuary space was somewhat limited, his foot, as he attempted to kneel at the north end of altar passed through the iron railing behind. His feelings may be imagined when on endeavouring to rise, he found himself a prisoner. With admirable presence of mind, however, the young lady who presided at the organ close by came to the rescue. But owing to the peculiar construction of the railings, his foot was so effectually caught that there was nothing for it but to take the boot off altogether. This was done with as much dignity as the circumstances would allow, and the rest of the service was finished with one shoe on and the other shoe off.

LORD KITCHENER—FATALIST.

It is only those who know Lord Kitchener well who are aware how strongly fatalism is ingrained in his character. Some years ago during the time that he was Commander-in-Chief in South Africa the talk in the headquarter mess turned upon the military future of those present. It was generally agreed that it was inevitable that Lord Kitchener would sooner or later find himself installed at the War Office, and certainly at that time everything pointed to this. Lord Kitchener, however, shook his head and said with a smile. "I think you are all wrong. Somehow I have a feeling that convinces me I shall never occupy any position at the War Office." This belief has, if anything, become strengthened since that time. On another occasion, during the Soudan campaign, Lord Kitchener was warned not to expose himself so recklessly when in action. "I shall never be killed," he said. "When my time comes I shall die peacefully in my bed." Many other instances might be adduced to demonstrate this rather strange side of Lord Kitchener's character which, by the way appears to have missed previous notice in the Press.


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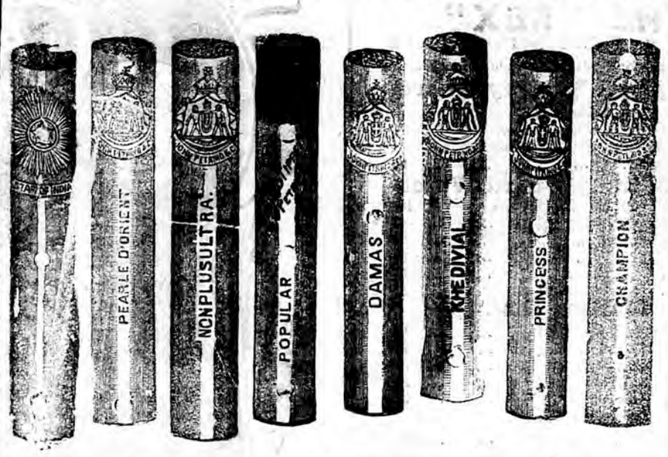


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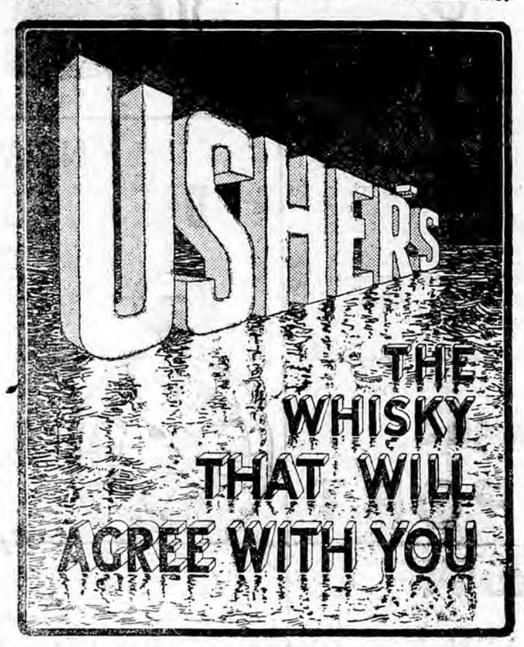


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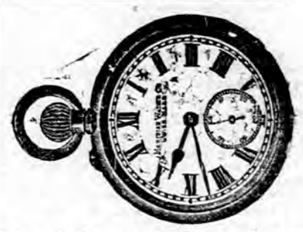

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